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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TAKING the overwhelming majority by which Warren G. Harding was elected to the presidency of the United States as a good omen, Chinese in their own native land and elsewhere in the Far East are expressing satisfaction over the decision of the American people. No other national election in the Republic across the Pacific has been so closely watched by the educated classes of the Chinese. They have taken the outcome to mean a greater bond of friendship between their own country and that of the United States and the incoming of better treatment in international affairs for China. The Republican victory is interpreted in terms of the opposition of the Senate to the Shantung clause of the Treaty of Peace and the subsequent reservation. The action of the state of California toward the anti-alien land law is taken to mean that Americans recognize the menace in the Far East created by the intriguing and conniving policies of the party in power of Japan. In Manila the Chinese celebrated the triumph of Harding with a large reception at the Oriental Club, foreseeing, they said, the just settlement of the Shantung embroglio. The Chinese press has frankly expressed its gratification at the outcome of the election and looks forward to better times. The *Min Kuo Jih Pao* of Shanghai, commenting editorially on the Republican victory, predicts a practical administration as follows:

"The cause of the overwhelming victory of the Republican Party in the present American presidential election doubtless was the endorsement by the American people of its platform.

"Following the conclusion of the world war, the action of the Republican Congressmen on the questions of the League of Nations and the Shantung issue was taken in the interest of humanity. We still recall these happy incidents of which we are all most grateful. Now that their party has become victorious, they will assume administrative power."

THE editorial continues that while the 14 points enunciated by President Wilson were first considered a panacea against war, that the people of China along with others of the world recognized that they were only temporary and impractical. The introduction of bills to enlarge the Army and Navy and the opposition of the Republican party are taken to indicate the determination of the party to find a better way for a brighter future for the world. Following this to a conclusion the editorial reads:

"The vote cast indicates the strong will of the American people. Their will must be interesting to all nations of the world, especially Japan. Japan's demands on the Californian questions can no longer be tolerated by the United States.

"Harding, his party and now the American people advocate a strong navy and a big army. It is usual for a nation to recruit her army and build her navy in comparison with the strength of her rival power. Who was the rival that the United States has chosen as her standard? We do not desire to use names, but we are sure that none of the European countries were taken as the standard.

"We Chinese people are not expecting that justice must reign throughout the world in order that our treaties with other powers, devoid of the principle of equity, may be abrogated! We are not recognising the Republican party as a party built on the principles of justice, because it had adopted a just policy in the settlement of the Shantung issue! Nor are we seeking for justice through outside channels!

"History tells us that the movement of one nation is bound to effect all others. The victory of the Republicans can not but have a good result on the people of China. We all know how important the relations of the Pacific countries has been and will be in the future. Up to the present there has been conflict and dissension but the United States and China are agreed on the issue."

THE *New Shun Pao* of Shanghai sees the failure of the League of Nations in the events just past with this argument:

"President Wilson participated in the conference at Versailles. He saw the actual conditions in world affairs which were far from what he expected to find in Europe. He was content to leave the peace table and recognise the league merely as a step towards permanent peace. This was Wilson's misfortune and his party of Democrats had no alternative but to endorse his views.

"The Republican party holds that the league should not only give protection to the world's permanent peace but also to the national interests of the different countries. It refused to join the league on ground that the league failed to do either. Its objection is justified.

"The present election was a battle of the platforms of the two parties and the victory of the Republican party and President-elect Harding is expressive of the popular opinion on the league which may hereafter have less influence than it was intended to have."

The *Shun Pao*, however, pins its faith to the operation of the League and voices its hopes in these words:

"The world war terminated earlier than we expected on account of the entry of the United States. The peace of the world will hereafter depend in a great measure on the future policy of the United States. In this connection the views of the newly-elected president of the country must necessarily have important bearing on the world situation.

"In the interest of peace and humanity we hope that the new president will greet the family of nations through the newly inaugurated League of Nations and cope with the world situation on terms of equity and justice so that all countries may be ushered to the road of peace, adjust their differences in good faith, eliminate future warfare and establish permanent peace for mankind.

"In expressing our hopes, we are not only voicing the sentiments of the people, whose relations with the American people have been particularly friendly but also those of the other nations, who are all, we are sure, full of hopes that the election of the new president is another step toward right and justice for the world at large."

AS opposed to these views, the press of Japan, if Tokio reports—inspired or otherwise—may be accepted as authentic, see nothing alarming in the action of the people of the United States. The *Chuo* reminds its readers that there is no occasion for any misgivings on the part of the Japanese people for it was with a Republican administration eight years ago that the Gentleman's Agreement was effected. It concludes that the welcoming of the Republican administration by Japan is like greeting an old acquaintance. The new administration will cause a centralization of power from the states to the national government in the opinion of the *Asahi*, which is a conclusion hard to reconcile with the strenuous fight of the Republican party against President Wilson and his alleged disregard of the will of the people. Implicit confidence, says the *Kokumin*, is placed in the new president because other Republican executives such as Taft and Roosevelt evinced such a sympathetic understanding of things Japanese and a favorable leaning toward the cause of the nation. The undercurrent, however, which seems to be reflected in the entire press of Japan is that Americans and American business will assume greater proportions in the trade of China and that efforts will be made to extend firmly the influences of the country in the Far East. Against such a movement the merchants and others of Japan are warned to be watchful.

THAT Senator Harding himself has a personal interest in China is shown in several of his pre-election addresses. In an address delivered at Marion, Ohio, on September 21, as reported in the *New York Times*, he made the following reference to China and the Shantung Decision:

"Senator Harding charged the Administration with a betrayal of China's confidence in agreeing to the award of Shantung to Japan at the Peace Conference. He spoke of the return of the Boxer

indemnity by this country to China as the first great illustration of a fraternal spirit among nations.

"And that is why China plants its faith in the example, in the democracy, in the justice of the United States of America," he declared. "And we, my countrymen, are greater today by reason of the example which we then set to the world than we could ever hope to be by force of arms, no matter how large our army and navy may be."

"China went into the war at our request" Senator Harding said in his speech. "I do not know that you recall it, but that Oriental people, at the suggestion of the State Department of our own country, declared war against the Central Empires, Germany and Austria-Hungary. And when the war settlement came about, China sought to be represented at the Peace Conference, and they ought to have been represented. For some reason or other they were not. Then they said, 'We will trust the United States of America to represent us, with confidence in that great Republic, and yet, somehow, in the Peace Conference, through contract secretly made, China had no voice in the settlement, and instead of being awarded the freedom of her own people under the gospel of self-determination for which America spoke, several millions of her people were delivered to a rival nation with the consent and approval of those who spoke for America in Paris."

"But when that covenant came into the United States Senate I rejoice that there were Americans in the United States who said 'No,' and we did not approve the Shantung award and we kept the plighted faith in the lesson we taught China some twenty years ago."

AMERICA'S foreign relations present many problems that will be well on the way to solution when the American people are informed of the undisputed facts. The newspapers of the United States do no greater service than just this; and it is a pleasure to observe that they have done this service much better since the European war began. The Far East has come in for an increasing share of attention since the fight in the Senate over the treaty turned on the Shantung issue. Among American newspapers the *New York Times* is by no means last or least in the work of getting the facts and presenting them. But the duty of an American weekly in China is not confined to the emission of sounds that indicate satisfaction at this increase of American attention. The American in China owes it to his countrymen at home to observe with a critical eye the news from Peking and Shanghai that gets into American papers. It is in this spirit of useful criticism that we call attention to the news items and special articles that have appeared in recent issues of the *New York Times*. In the issue of October 3, for instance, there is an excellent article by John Foord on Japan's relations with the rest of the world. But in other recent issues there have been news items that can by no means be passed over without comment. In the *Times* for September 26, there is a long account of the doings of the American Congressional delegation while in Shanghai. The writer, John Foord in

this case also, makes ironic comment on a speech by Representative Randall; then he proceeds as follows: "But a more serious blunder than Mr. Randall's was made by those in charge of the arrangements for the entertainment of the delegation in having discredited politicians like Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi presented to the party as representative of the best there is in the public life of China." We are informed by Mr. Foord that these men are "shifty and unscrupulous" and Dr. Reinsch comes in for a measure of disapproval for having dared to speak words of appreciation of Dr. Sun. Such language is partisan and biased and ought not to be put out as news.

THE "leading men of the American community" here in Shanghai saw no glaring inconsistency in presenting Dr. Sun and Mr. Tang Shao-yi to the Congressmen. The Congressional party wanted to meet the men of position and importance in this country. Whether the American community likes or approves of Sun or Tang, or the President of China, or Chang Tso-lin, or Tuan Chi-jui, makes little difference. It was not their business to decide political disputes, or to refuse to introduce to the Congressional party men whom they happened to dislike or disagree with so long as those men were men of leadership and of influence among their own countrymen. If the Congressional party had reached Peking before the downfall of the Anfu party, the Americans would have been wined and dined by General Tuan and his followers. It would not have been the business of Americans in China to try to prevent this, no matter what opinion of the Anfu Club they might have had. It is pointless to belabor Dr. Reinsch for a polite speech. Dr. Sun holds a place in China as a radical enthusiast, and he holds a philosophy something like that of the French syndicalists. In addition he is a skilled politician. He was meeting political leaders of some degree of skill. Both Chinese and Americans had lived to years of discretion and could be trusted to look out for themselves. Mr. Foord's angry comments will not arouse a sense of shame at a duty neglected among the Americans in China. The Congressmen came out to see the people and the country, and the Americans in China did their best to enable them to see both country and people. There are enough things that may be criticised in the visit of the Congressional Party to China last summer, but the fact that they met Tang Shao-yi and Sun Yat-sen does not occur to the American in China as any reason for criticism. In another news item, dated Washington, October 2, there is lengthy comment on the situation of the Russians in China and on China's withdrawal of recognition of Russian diplomatic and consular officials. This news

item treats us to a discussion of the point at issue; then wanders on to dwell upon the "cunning hand of Lenin" and the revival of Boxerism that the writer sees in these Russo-Chinese events. The influence of Bolshevism in China is worth considering and the attitude of the Chinese toward Westerners is always important; but a picture of Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, as both Bolshevik and Boxer is hardly convincing. The problem of the Russians in China is difficult enough, when the long Chinese-Siberian border is considered. A clear understanding of this matter in America is not furthered by vague talk about Boxerism, Bolshevism and Prussianism. It is a pleasure to find more about China in American newspapers and magazines; but critical comment on what does appear is a duty that every American in China owes to his friends back home.

GENERAL Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria and Military Governor of Fengtien, is now the most powerful military official in North China. Peking obeys his orders and his soldiers in the Capital may arrest and imprison any citizen of the Republic who incurs his dislike. The latest instance of General Chang's despotism was the arrest at the Oriental Hotel and the Huichow Guild in Peking of six persons and their transfer to Fengtien for trial and punishment. They were charged with "monarchical activities". Soon after the arrest, a preliminary "trial" was held at the Fengtien troop headquarters, and it was found that three of the prisoners were ring-leaders and the other three accomplices. They were immediately despatched to Mukden under strong escort in a special car. In despatching them to Mukden, Chang's soldiers did something unheard of since the establishment of the Republic eight years ago. What they did was, of course, in accordance with their chief's instruction. Chang is therefore responsible for this highhanded action and if the other militarists follow his example and arrest persons in Peking and then have them sent to the provinces, life in the Capital will become precarious indeed and the central government might as well close up shop. If the Ministry of Justice and the police allow encroachment upon their authority in this manner without raising a protest whatever views the government may express on the advisability and fairness of the abolition of extraterritoriality will be treated as a huge joke as long as the militarists are all powerful in this land. Unless he ceases this sort of business, Chang is doomed to fall as other militarists who were even more powerful than he have fallen. The fate of the Anfu militarists should serve as a good warning for him. It is now a fair certainty that the next man

whom the Chinese people will go against will be the Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria. Anyone nowadays who incurs the popular wrath cannot hold his position for long no matter how influential and powerful he may be. At one time it was thought that the Anfu Club with its members holding the destiny of a majority of the provinces and having the President and the Prime Minister in Peking in its power would continue making its hand felt in every direction. Its promoters and supporters are now either political refugees in the Japanese Legation or concealing themselves in the foreign concessions. Chang Hsun was the most powerful man in China before the summer of 1917, and in less than a month after his arrival in Peking to restore the Monarchy he found himself a refugee in the Dutch Legation. The late President Yuan Shih-kai was another example. When his ambition had reached its zenith, he aspired for the emperorship against popular wishes, the result of which was his crushing defeat, and death. Is General Chang earmarked for the same fate?

IT is a question whether the present movement for the abolition of the Tuchun system (military governors) in China will succeed. The people in the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Shantung are all demanding that the Central government abolish the system and substitute for it a civil administration free from military interference. On October 21 the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu at Nanking, after some discussion, passed a resolution authorizing the abolition of the system. Whether the Assembly is in a position to carry the resolution into effect is uncertain. The northern militarists in control of the Peking situation are doing everything within their power to frustrate the movement. General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Acting Tuchun of Kiangsu, is not going to give up his ambition for the post without a fight. General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli, and General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien, fearing that the abolition of the Tuchun in Kiangsu might have an adverse effect upon their own positions, have already called military conferences at Paotingfu and Mukden respectively and secured the passage of resolutions urging the retention of the system for the time being. In the neighboring province of Kiangsu, Chekiang, the people are also working to overthrow the military system which has wrought so much damage to them. General Lu Yung-hsiang, their Tuchun or Military Governor, was the first man who advocated the abolition of the system. Since last summer he has, however, remained silent. The residents of Chekiang, in Peking and other provinces have sent to him a joint telegram, urging him to practise what he

preached a few months ago. In the telegram they state that "the Tuchun of Kiangsu recently committed suicide, and the people of Kiangsu availing themselves of the opportunity have appealed to the Central government for the abolition of the post of Tuchun in their province. As you were the first man who raised a voice against the system, the time is ripe for you to set an example to other militarists. By your act, the country will receive untold blessings and posterity will forever remember you as a saviour of the nation. Your motive was pure and patriotic, when you promoted the movement for the abolition of the Tuchun system. Therefore we now expect you to carry out what you have advocated."

THE people in Anhwei, Shantung, Hupeh and Kiangsi have simultaneously been carrying on the movement to do away with the military governor system in China. An association to promote it has been organized in Peking by natives of these and other provinces. It has the support of many leaders. The reasons given for the formation of the association are: 1. The system has given opportunities for military men to usurp the administrative authority in the provinces. During the last few years it has proved a curse to the provinces which would otherwise have remained peaceful and quiet. 2. In order to usurp authority the Tuchun must maintain a large army; in consequence the policy for the reduction of troops cannot be carried out before the abolition of the system. 3. The easiest way of abolishing the system is not to appoint any new Tuchuns. Therefore the government should not appoint a successor to the late General Li Shun. 4. The nation is threatened with bankruptcy; the abolition of the Tuchun system alone will give much needed financial relief to the country. If the movement cannot be a complete success on account of opposition of the militarists, it will at least result in greatly curtailing the power and influence of the Tuchuns in various provinces. As to what extent their power will be curtailed, an indication is given in the alternative of the Kiangsu people in the event of their failure to completely realize their ambition. If the Central government does not comply with their request they are recommending the appointment of an acting Tuchun under the following conditions: 1. The appointment should be considered a temporary one and it must be understood that the post of Tuchun at Nanking will finally be abolished. 2. Out of the total revenue of more than \$10,000,000 in the province, only a sum of \$3,000,000 per year should be set aside for the use of the Tuchun and his army. 3. The Acting Tuchun should not be allowed to interfere in the civil and financial administration of the province, which should be entirely left in the hands of the

people themselves. 4. The Central government should instruct General Chi Hsieh-yuan to sign an agreement to the above effect before taking over charge of the office of Tuchun. It is hoped that these conditions will be accepted by the government in case the latter refuses to abolish the office of Tuchun immediately. All foreign well-wishers are watching the progress of the movement with great interest although they know that for the time being its success may be doubtful. The fact that such a movement has been launched indicates an awakening of the people and that is much gained.

A NUMBER of attempts have been made during the last few years to teach the English stenographic system to Chinese students. One reason for failure has been the lack of a sufficient knowledge of English on the part of students. The latest experiment is now being carried on by the Yen Ching University (Peking Christian University) and is being watched with greatest interest. A course in stenography is being given this autumn limited to those students who are already familiar with the English language. The number of students is limited to thirty. To date 600 have applied for permission to join the class. A special board of advisers has been created to see to it that the course is being properly conducted consisting of Messrs. J. A. Thomas, vice-president of the Chinese-American Bank, who is the promoter of the movement; J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese government; H. C. Emery, manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, and W. C. McMurray, manager of E. W. Frazar and Company. The director of the school is Mr. W. E. Tchoo, graduate of an English university. The teacher of stenography will be Mr. Harris P. Jones of California, who came out specially for the purpose. The work also includes a course in commerce and filing. Support of the experiment is furnished entirely by foreign business firms and prominent Chinese, of whom Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister, is one. The students who pass the course successfully will be given positions with firms interested in the experiment. There is good reason to believe that these students if properly trained will be of great usefulness in foreign business firms and in Chinese government bureaus and banking houses. Dr. J. L. Stuart, president of the University, expresses his interest in this work as a further step in making Christian education of larger service to the industrial needs of China. The effort of the Yen Chin University, according to Dr. Stuart, is to make its college work as vocational as possible. The faculty is planning courses that will fit students for positions of usefulness in the industrial and economical development upon which the Chinese future so largely depends

while not neglecting the more cultural elements of a liberal education. There is no better stepping stone to positions of importance and trust than by way of the stenographer. Many responsible leaders in the commercial, industrial and other fields of human activities in America had their humble beginning with the taking down of dictation in short-hand and the pounding of typewriters for bank presidents and the chief executives of big corporations. Day by day they busy themselves with such work, through which they learn the various lines of business at the closest possible quarters. Gradually they are promoted to more responsible places. Many Chinese returned students from America who are now unemployed might take the hint and instead of waiting for fat jobs, learn banking and other modern businesses lines at the lowest rung of the ladder by first learning stenography and then acting as private secretaries to the heads of banks and other institutions. Instances of the failure of modern businesses in which Chinese are engaged are numerous, one reason being the lack of knowledge of how a modern business is properly conducted. These instances of failure may be reduced if Chinese business men would get in closer contact with foreign firms. There is no better way of getting this acquaintance than through the stenographic route for the young man or woman who has ambitions for a business career.

Peking Makes A Bold Stroke

BY UPTON CLOSE

AFTER resolutions to that effect had been passed by the Cabinet meeting of the afternoon of October 30, President Hsu Shih-chang promulgated two mandates, one announcing the cancellation of the independence of the six southern provinces, and the reunification of the country; and the second ordering the Ministry of Interior to arrange the immediate election of a new parliament, according to the legal regulations of the provisional constitution, and procedure followed in the first year of the republic.

Peking has made a bold stroke, for although the pronouncement of nullification of independence and allegiance to Peking made by the Administrative Council of the Southern Military government on October 25, offered the opportunity, the influence of the Council, the members of which, indeed, fled their seat of government on a British ship as soon as they had sent out their declaration, had waned to the minimum; and if Peking's confidence that she occupies a particularly strong position does not prove out, she stands to lose more prestige than she can gain by recognizing the Kwangsi faction leaders' profession.

But Peking believes that the prestige of her position is such that she can afford to recognize even the most humble,—and, after all, the fealty of the Kwangsi faction is worth a good deal. * General Lu Yung-ting, who is an old friend of President Hsu, and thus may be counted on, although defeated in Kwangtung, is still supreme in his own province of Kwangsi, and has a strong enough force to be of considerable assistance to Peking in persuading either Chen Chung-ming in Canton or Tang Chi-yao on the other side that it is better to come in than to stay out.

Legally, Peking's acceptance of the abrogation of independence and profession of fealty made for the six provinces of the south by the Administrative Council, means that the central government regards the other factions in the south as rebels against constituted authority. It is hoped that they will make their peace before the situation is forced to such an embarrassing definition. Peking, while issuing the mandates, has every reason to believe that the factions of Kwangtung and the prodigal satrap of Yunnan have already turned their faces toward home, and are only waiting to make sure that the calf has fattened sufficiently.

Tang Chi-yao's delegates, accompanied by Roy Anderson, former American advisor of Li Shun, are now on their way and are expected in the capital within a few days. If Peking can give a smooth explanation of how Szechwan irridentists happened to be equipped with arms from the central government in contravention of the terms of the Peking-Yunnan truce, and Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are willing to receive Tang Chi-yao at least theoretically as a peer, the south-west should be again in the fold within a very few days.

In regard to the election of an entirely new parliament, it has been evident since the beginning of the internal peace negotiations in Shanghai two years ago that this was the only possible solution of the parliamentary squabble. With Tang Chi-yao and Chen Chung-ming favoring this solution, the old stickler for the preservation of the legality of the "southern" parliament eliminated, and the Anfu parliament in Peking having entirely lost prestige through the downfall of that clique, the moment is most propitious for the administration to call new elections. Undoubtedly the members of both previous parliaments whose jobs are slipping away will forget their mutual animosity and unite to obstruct the measure, but their opposition is not likely to prove serious.

The proclamation of reunion at this time, although rather the boldest step which President Hsu has yet ventured to take, may yet prove to be the momentum needed to throw the wheel over the dead center. For in China, more than anywhere else in the world, the assumption

that a condition exists tends to bring it into being.

Peking, of course, can never hope to wipe out factionism in Canton. Dr. Wen Tsung-yao suggests that the government abolish the Tuchunate and thus remove the bone of contention—or, I believe, he referred to it in a politer figure the contenders as an “apple.” The suggestion is excellent, but the abolition of the Tuchunate can not come yet. Peking, however, can only unify the provinces under her nominal headship by recognizing the growing spirit of local control, and this federalism will foster “self-government”—not by Tuchuns but by representative bodies, and militate against the Tuchun rule.

The one thing lacking, now, for Peking's supremacy, is funds. It is believed by many that the President's mandates of the 30th will go a long way toward creating confidence among the men who hold China's, or rather Peking's, destiny bound within their purse-strings.

Peking, October 31, 1920.

Mandate Announcing the Nation's Reunification

Following a Cabinet meeting which deliberated over the announcement of self abolition of the Southern Military government and pledge of allegiance to Peking received officially from Tsen Chen-hsuan, chief executive of the Military government, President Hus Shu-tsang on October 30, promulgated the mandate which follows. Its force is considerably weakened by the fact that another independent faction is now in control of the territory which the “Military government” so generously relinquishes, but the Peking government has high hopes that this faction can be promptly conciliated, and will specially follow the example of the Military government.

“Since the separation of the South from the North, the people throughout the Republic have been suffering from all sorts of calamities. The Central government has deplored this situation as well as the people. Resumption of national union has been always aimed at by all quarters.

Even our foreign friends are expecting peace and order to be re-established between the South and North. Since my assumption of the Presidency, I have been daily anticipating that the above policy be accomplished. Representatives have been deputed to discuss the question with the Southern authorities in Shanghai. Owing to great obstacles no satisfactory result has ever been attained. Although this was the case the Central government did not, however, fail to communicate with the Southern government on the important subject.

“General Li Shun, High Inspecting General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, acting concurrent Chief Northern Peace Delegate, committed suicide because of the failure on his part in bringing about the national union generally desired. His honorable act was committed in the interest of the people and for the sake of the welfare of the Republic. Now that General Tsen Chen-hsuan, Chief Administrative Director of the Military government, has proclaimed his retirement and the cancellation of independence

of the Military government to the Central government, it is high time for the Central government to come to terms and understandings with the Southern government. Moreover, Generals Lu Yung Ting and Lin Pao Yi have also announced their acquiescence with the view adopted by General Tsen Chen-hsuan. Furthermore the Central government is indeed anxious for the early resumption of domestic peace throughout the Republic. The various Provincial authorities are, therefore, hereby ordered to exert themselves to see that all efforts are being made to promote the democratic government of the Republic which will henceforth be united.

“The people are coming to the dawn of better days, and I, as President of China, do hope that this order is observed and acted upon by all concerned.

“The Ministry of Interior is hereby instructed to act in harmonious co-operation with the various Provincial authorities in electing a new Parliament on the basis of the old election regulations in force in the 1st Year of the Republic. This step is essential in order to further the interest of the whole Republic since the national union has now definitely been resumed. All authorities concerned are therefore hereby instructed to observe and act upon this order.”

The following questions were discussed and approved at the Cabinet meeting.

1. Proposal that a Presidential Mandate should be immediately promulgated to the effect that the national union between the South and North has now been re-established was approved in view of the present favorable circumstances.

2. Proposal that the Ministry of Interior should act in harmonious co-operation with the various provincial authorities in electing a new legal Parliament basing on the old election regulations was approved to take immediate effect.

3. Petition submitted by the Ministry of Justice to the effect that special judicial functionaries should be established in the three eastern provinces so as to handle cases in which Russians may be involved was approved to take immediate effect.

4. Petition submitted by the Ministry of Justice to the effect that regulations governing the operation of the commission of special functionaries should be passed was approved as proposed.

5. Appointment of Cheng Cho to be Commissioner of the Wine and Tobacco Bureau in Kiangsu vice Wen Ho dismissed was approved on recommendation of the Ministry of Finance.

The result of the meeting in which the whole Cabinet were present was submitted for the information of the Chief Executive by Minister Yen Wei Ching of Foreign Affairs and Minister Chang Chi Tan of Interior.

Unscrambling Legitimate Business and Unwise Speculation

BY DON D. PATTERSON

FROM all parts of the world come reports of the commercial adventurers weakening condition—of the passing away of the opportunist, so far as commerce and industry is concerned, who saw in the disturbed condition of a globe encircling war the chance of quick returns and enormous profits on speculation in raw and finished materials. The business man that builded well his foundation for the future, took the momentary

opportunities and utilized them in strengthening his structure is allowing his organization to settle gradually and easily back to normal conditions.

China and her markets, particularly those of imports, is undergoing the reversion to prewar or normal conditions but with a struggle that would indicate that the merchants of the nation still have much to learn regarding business methods of the present day, despite the proverbial inherent sixth sense of commercial acumen. China is suffering from an exaggeration of an Oriental characteristic coupled with adverse internal events and the general "let down" following the return to a peace time basis.

The Oriental characteristic of gambling has led the majority of Chinese merchants into undue speculations in which the consideration of a natural relapse from the era of high prices and a scarcity of commodities seems not to have entered. Probably no place else in the world has the gambling element reached such a stage of exaggeration as it has in China. Divorce speculation of a rapid rising and falling nature from even those businesses that in other countries are sound merchandising investments and all the interest is taken out of its conduction for a great many Chinese merchants. The great God of Chance rather than a knowledge of the saturation point of the markets and general undercurrents of finance and commerce rules in their investments.

Wharfs and public godowns in Shanghai are at the present time visible evidences of the lack of sound business judgment on the part of the Chinese merchant, in several lines particularly. These warehouses are filled with unaccepted cargo and incoming ships are often forced to delay their schedules several days in order that space may be found for their freight. New storage space is being provided by a number of companies to cope with this condition.

American firms are particularly affected by this congestion due to the fact that it has largely arisen from a demoralization of the metals market, although piece goods and other trades have contributed their share. The metals market of Shanghai, and the designation of this port may be taken to mean the Yangtse Valley and North China, is dominated by some twelve or more Chinese jobbers or wholesalers. These dealers through means of a combine are able to move the prices of metal materials as they choose and to a great extent dictate other conditions. For years they have been looked upon by the foreign firms as absolutely reliable but the element of speculation has proved their undoing.

During the war they were enabled by the then existing conditions to amass large profits. Following the end of the war, conditions in the exporting countries were unsettled in the metals trade, particularly in the United States, and the Chinese dealers saw in this a further opportunity to enrich themselves. Deliveries were promised for one and two years ahead and purchases were made exceeding the needs of the China markets by the merchants who went on the assumption that if five orders were placed only one would reach the stage of completion. But the metals markets in other countries returned to normal in a shorter space of time and the merchants who made the assumption and placed the five orders are now faced with the necessity of taking delivery of the entire five.

In the meantime exchange, an ever present factor, has been at work and has reached considerably lower levels than those obtaining at the time the orders were placed. The Chinese are therefore faced

with a loss and are refusing to take delivery of cargo ordered. Technicalities, such as the degree of brightness of a consignment of nails, that measure up to standard gauge and all other requirements, are used in an attempt to evade the fulfillment of contracts.

This in turn has resulted in a congestion of wharf and storage space and a holding up of other cargo. It is estimated that approximately 150,000 tons of metals is lying in these godowns on account of the refusal of the Chinese metal market combine to take delivery. Practically all of the cargo refused has come from the United States.

The unsettled condition of the piece goods market remains unchanged. Dealers are still holding out and trusting to a kind but unnamed providence that exchange will again become favorable and they will be able to take delivery of cargo without loss to themselves. They are making further requests to the firms importing piece goods for long time credits hoping that the tide of the money market will again take a strong ascending position and give them a means of escape. In spite of advice on the part of foreign dealers when settlements could have been effected at only a small margin of loss, they have waited until a small margin of profit would appear. Events have precluded any such happening within a reasonable period of time and exchange in its decline has increased their loss to a vastly larger percentage. A majority of the dealers are unwilling to put up funds to cover the margin of loss.

In this market as in the metals market it is as much a matter of exchange gambling and speculation as a decline in value of the actual merchandise itself. The native dealers through speculation have involved themselves in stocks that in normal times would be a two year's supply for their market needs. Now that they have been caught they are unwilling to face the music and stand their losses. The money that was made during the fatter years has gone for luxuries, entertainments and other non-essentials, there is no surplus for the "rainy day" and the merchants are faced at close proximity by bankruptcy. The events of the past half year would brand the actual business acumen of the Chinese merchants as short sighted and premature.

Attempts are being made by the Chinese piece goods dealers through their various organizations to make plans with the foreign firms for future transactions which would tend to stabilize the markets. A number of suggestions from the foreign dealers, however, such as placing the market on a native silver basis the importing house assuming the exchange risk, have not met with particular favor as it would eliminate the element of speculation and place the business on too staid a basis. In the piece goods market, Great Britain, and more particularly England, has been the country largest involved as it is estimated that eliminating Japan, she holds about 90 percent of the trade as compared with approximately 10 percent held by the United States.

Although the metals and piece goods market condition are ones which have received the greatest amount of publicity, similar conditions to a greater or lesser degree exist in all other import trade, with the exception of a few staple lines. Exports also continue to be at a stand still.

The work of relieving the famine sufferers in the North has commenced and this alleviation of their pitiable condition will speed the recovery of that section of the country although the process will probably take several years in its accomplishment. The relief work means a delivery of several millions

—some forty odd—back to the ranks of normal consumers. The situation along the Yangtse river is showing signs of improvement and the disturbing factors of guerilla warfare and brigandage in the ports above Hankow are lessening somewhat.

From the events of the last year and the condition of the commercial situation of China today it is to be hoped that the merchants of the country will gain a store of information that will be of assistance to them should a similar emergency arise in the future. The present situation is in the nature of an intensive training in the requirements made of a dealer in any commodity in China. It also shows the necessity for the revamping of the entire native merchandising system in order that it may be placed on a more firm and efficient basis—a basis that will furnish to the distributor the conditions of the various sections of the nation with which he deals in so far as his own transactions are affected, the possible demand, and an elimination of the large gambling or speculative element. The Chinese merchant should learn that overbuying is a glaring and expensive defect and that no matter what present profits are there must be laid away a surplus or reserve fund for future losses. He should be forcibly impressed that the sun of good business does not shine every day and that the bad must be taken with the good.

The return to normal conditions in the United States and Great Britain is being brought about without any striking panics or depressions. Mushroom firms of a wartime nature that are not backed by reserve capital are either closing their doors or appearing in the bankruptcy columns of the trade press. This, however, does not affect the established and stable houses and is placing them in even stronger positions. Prices on domestic and export commodities are being lowered slowly but surely and may be expected to reach normal levels within the next two or three years at the utmost. The labor situation in both countries is less aggravated. In the United States a surplus of labor is beginning to appear which is having a tendency to reduce wages from their wartime peak.

Great Britain's trade expansion is being accomplished rapidly and renewed efforts are being made in foreign fields which were abandoned and left in a dormant condition by reason of the demands of war. While there is almost universal pessimism in Europe the more stable business elements are by means of work, thrift and conservatism replacing the pre-war foundation for greater activity in the future.

Crop and other conditions in the United States are better than expected and grain exports to Europe have increased rapidly. The peak of the credit stringency is in sight and easier money is predicted within the next few months. The election of the candidate of the Republican party has been taken to mean an administration favorable to general business and will have its reaction in reducing taxation and assisting the return to normal.

In all parts of the world the general movement of business is for stable prosperity on a peace time basis and all weak links in industry and commerce are either being strengthened or eliminated. It is time for China to turn her attention to her own domestic business situation, compare it with the commercial organization of the Western world and inaugurate those reforms which when developed will enable her to compete in foreign trade in a modern way—avoiding all pitfalls of speculation, laying by funds in the days of prosperity for periods of depression, and reorganizing her system of distribution.

Those Returned Students

BY POU HUI ER

THIS expression recurs often in the conversation of those foreigners who *know-all-about-China*. Certain classes of Chinese also use the expression, or its vernacular equivalent, when discussing these hundreds of Chinese young men and women who have been educated abroad. One over-educated Chinese writer who lives in Peking and who recently was the subject of an official inquiry into his sanity, wrote an article a year or so ago (before the inquiry) in which he said the only accomplishment of the "returned-student" was an ability to wear foreign clothing and a knowledge of tennis.

The chief charges against the Chinese young man who has been educated abroad are as follow:

- 1—Impractical.
- 2—Disinclination to work.
- 3—Knows nothing about China.
- 4—Apes the foreigner.
- 5—Refuses to get down to essentials and begin at the bottom.
- 6—Inclination to look down on all things Chinese.
- 7—Acquisition of foreign cussedness rather than foreign virtues.
- 8—Just generally damned.

There probably are other crimes layed at the door of the Chinese returned student from America, England, and the Continent, but the reader should be able to supply the missing phrases. These various charges against the returned student are made by unthinking persons—and also by persons who should know better—but the criticism usually ends up by pointing out some glaring example of a failure, some young man who returned from abroad with a fine education but who has failed to make good in China. When you come back with a few examples of some who have made good, well they are "exceptions." "The returned students are failures, they are impractical; they don't know China," and so back through the usual line of platitudes. Then if you are patient enough to listen, it will be explained to you that the whole system of sending the Chinese young men and women abroad for education is wrong; that they should be kept at home and educated to work with their hands; that those who are now abroad should be recalled; and so on through a new line of reasons against the value of a foreign education of the younger generations of Chinese.

In the first place, these same arguments, or many of them are also used against the value of higher education in foreign lands, and especially in America. The impractical college graduate with a classical education has supplied many pages of material for the funny papers. He usually wants to begin as president of a great corporation and usually ends up as office boy. The young man without a college education, but with a knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping can usually run rings around the college grad for the first few years, but after that it is usually another story. But this leads us far afield.

The Chinese returned student! Would it be better to keep them all at home?

Dr. Y. T. Tsur, former president of Tsing Hau College at Peking, and himself an American returned student, in 1917 published a directory of the American returned students. The book contains about 500 names and although it hasn't been possible to tabulate all of them, the following statistics regarding present occupations of the first 110 names in the book will prove interesting:

Bankers	3
Business	3
Doctors	9
Editors	2
Engineers	25
Government	26
Lawyers	1
Teachers	29
Y. M. C. A. Sec'y	2

In addition to the foregoing there were three or four whose present occupations were not given. Perhaps they are the failures, which the pessimist likes to point out. The greatest number in the foregoing classification are teachers and almost to a man they are teachers of technical subjects, such as engineering, or they are heads of schools. Those in government service are mostly technical experts in the customs, ministry of communications, currency bureau, or in advisory—secretarial positions. Most of the engineers are in railroad and mining work, but a few are in the engineering departments of foreign firms such as Andersen, Meyer and Company, Standard Oil Company, American Trading Company and so on. But there we run into another stock criticism of the pessimist:

"Yes, I told you so. They are working with foreigners or they are running foreign things in China for the government such as the railroads, government banks, customs and such."

Well, if a person doesn't want to be convinced and has made up his mind that they are failures, there isn't much use arguing, but for those whose minds are still open, a few remarks on the returned student may be apropos:

According to the preface of Dr. Tsur's directory the movement for educating Chinese young men in western lands began in 1872 when the late Dr. Yung Wing took to the United States a band of thirty young boys under the auspices of the Chinese government. Including those sent over later, he had under his charge some 120 youths. They were all recalled before they had finished their courses, because it is said the Emperor heard that they were studying a lot of dangerous and useless things such as Latin and Greek. A record of the present occupations of these 120 boys would be most interesting. Unfortunately it does not exist, but we venture that among those still living would be found many of the leaders of China today. Their ages would not vary from fifty to sixty-five. In the eighties and nineties the movement to send students abroad came to a standstill. The defeat of China by Japan in 1894, the overpowering of China by the Powers in 1900 and the defeat of Russia by Japan in 1904 were a powerful influence in showing to China the superiority of western efficiency and organization over China's effect mediaevalism. The movement for western education received a new boost, but while a few students went to America and Europe, the great crowds went to Japan, hoping thus to absorb some of the prowess that had humbled the great western Russian Bear and China as well. Japan made the most of her opportunities and turned out Chinese graduates wholesale, the well printed and embossed diploma, being the chief element. Doctors, lawyers and engineers after a few months and the payment of certain fees, returned to China and hung up their shingles. Another curious commentary on Japanese education is found in the fact that most of the so-called "traitors" such Tsao Jui-ling, Lu Tsung Yu and many of the present military leaders, who are causing the country so much trouble, are from the ranks of the returned students from Japan.

In 1908 America returned the Boxer Indemnity funds and China to show her appreciation, began

sending large numbers of students to the United States. This emphasis has kept up and there are now on the average from 1,000 to 1,500 Chinese young men and women in the various American colleges and universities. In addition to the Indemnity students there are hundreds of students sent by their parents, by the provinces and by philanthropists. In the new relations of the nations of the world, the return of this Boxer Indemnity to China by America and China's use of the money for educational purposes will be pointed to as one of the most important pieces of diplomacy ever experienced in the world. Other nations which at first sneered at the scheme and poked fun at the "half-baked-American-turned-student," are now beginning to imitate the plan. France is trying to make up, or catch up by importing students wholesale. She is taking some 500 this year. Great Britain and Japan are also seriously considering the use of their remaining Boxer funds for educational purposes. It is to be hoped that the former nation will go ahead for the Western Returned Student is rapidly becoming an influence to be reckoned with in the new China. As Dr. Tsur says:

"Probably it is within the bounds of safety as well as propriety to say that it has been entirely due to their efforts and influence that the country is being modernized. To be specific, the early returned students from America, and a few from Great Britain, toiled hard to clear the ground, break the soil, and sow the seed. Those coming after them, though in larger numbers, had naturally a much easier task to perform. To them as a class must be credited, in spite of the very decided and far reaching contributions by other parties, the introduction of western ideas and ideals, the institution of fundamental reforms and the gradual transformation of the social and political order of the country along modern lines. More than anything else that will stand out as a monument to their achievement and influence is the change of the country from a monarchy to a republic, from an absolute despotism to a popular democracy, from an antiquated conservatism to a modern liberalism."

We may pardon Dr. Tsur's over enthusiasm regarding the present influence of democracy and liberalism in China, but we must agree that the Western Returned Student, added to the influence of Western Education as applied in China by the mission schools and colleges and the modern government schools staffed largely by American and European teachers and Western Educated Chinese teachers is rapidly changing China into a modern nation. It is also changing China into a democracy rather than a military—absolutism as has been the case with Japan. However, the Western Returned Student may still have his say regarding what the future Japan is to be. But that's another story!

But, how about the student himself? Certainly there are failures in their ranks. Some have never been able to fit into China, and haven't earned a tenth of the money that was spent on their foreign educations. In America and Europe you will find college graduates with thousand dollar educations doing menial work, because they were never able to fit in. In China we believe the proportion of successes among returned students is just as high or perhaps higher than the record of successes among college graduates in western lands. By success we don't necessarily mean bank presidents or captains of industry. The teacher who successfully trains the younger generations in useful pursuits and better conditions of living, is just as much a success, perhaps

more so than the man who makes a lot of money out of a cotton mill.

We want the Western Returned Student to stay "Western." He must fight constantly to retain his "Western ideas and ideals," and believe me it is a real and constant fight with the weight of reaction constantly pulling him back and down. Instead of criticizing him for remaining aloof from the dead level of the old life about him, we should compliment and encourage him. If China is to survive and come out of her valley of ignorant, superstitious stagnation, these young men and women have got to fight hard and constantly to be Western. Otherwise they soon forget and drop back. They may miss a lot of money by failing to fall back into the ancient methods of exploiting their countrymen, but they will leave China a better land for it. They may play tennis and stick to the Western one-wife, custom, and—it isn't necessary to point the moral here. There is another point:

Industrial development in China is still in its infancy. There isn't room for everybody to be an engineer, a contractor, a manufacturer. A few are paving the way now, and it is gratifying to note that practically all of the great industrial spurt of the last four or five years has been handled directly by American returned students, or has been influenced by them. Most of the cotton mills erected in China in the last few years are monuments to returned student enterprise. An official or old type business man may have supplied the money, but you can bet the idea and opportunity originated in the mind of some young secretary or adviser—perhaps the secretary was his son who had returned with a Western education.

It is true that the student may have been sent abroad too young, that he remained away so long that he forgot about China; that he doesn't have a very good knowledge of his own language. The old time starved and consumptive Chinese scholar understood his own language and literature thoroughly, but he didn't do much for either himself or his country. The returned student is going to develop a newer and simplified language that will be for every-body instead of the selected few. Furthermore it will be practical. Remember, when you damn the returned student, you are at the same time damning the whole system of Western education—something that has made your own Western country what it is. If you are a Chinese who are doing the damning, well, you don't count, or won't in a remarkably few years.

Shanghai, November 5, 1920.

"Teeming Millions" As A Justification for Expansion

BY ORRIN KEITH

THE argument which Japan has been most successfully urging of late in justification of her expansion onto the Asiatic continent is the compelling necessity of providing an outlet for her surplus population. The "teeming millions" in her present territory are pictured as in danger of starvation unless they have a place to go to secure additional land from which to feed themselves. 57,000,000 people with a prodigious annual increase in a territory no larger than California is held to be sufficient justification for acquiring vast areas on the neighboring continent.

This justification is always pointed in the case of white critics by the reproachful statement that, as the white races have taken all the fair and unoccupied parts of the earth and excluded the Japanese from them, Japan is forced from motives of self-preservation to go onto the less desirable and already inhabited lands of Asia. Otherwise her people will starve and she will disappear as a nation.

The ultimate implications of this argument are of vast interest, not only to China, but to the world at large. If Japan (or any other nation) is entitled to take additional territory on account of surplus population then, when she has filled this newly-acquired territory, she is entitled to more, and so on indefinitely. Indefinitely except in one case. That is if, in her expansion, she should come in contact with a race or nation which can reproduce more prolifically than she can. Assuming that Japan's theory is correct and that she is entitled to expand indefinitely as long as she can fill the territory with people, there are many parts of northern Asia which she would cover. But sooner or later in her career she must come into competition with even more fecund races such as the Chinese or the Indians. Then if she would be consistent she must do one of two things. She must raise her own birth-rate to a still higher level or resign the territory to the more prolific race.

This makes clear the ultimate result of the practical application of the "teeming millions" theory. It means that the sole criterion of race survival is to be the ability to reproduce. It means that the achievements of science, art, religion are all to go by the board and that the race that can breed fastest shall inherit the earth!

Having done so, having deprived its womanhood of all spiritual elements so that she may the better perform her purely animal function of reproduction, and having filled the earth, what then? Is all this fecundity to be suddenly discontinued? Will this race which obtained the world on its ability to reproduce, its task accomplished, forthwith discard the very characteristics which gave it its primacy and reduce its birth rate to a figure which will enable it to live in peace and harmony with itself?

Old Malthus shakes his head. For nearly a century he has borne the jibes and ridicule of those who saw in the industrialization of England with its accompanying growth in population the refutation of his theories. Today he receives long-delayed appreciation from a newer school of economists who have come to realize that but a small fraction of the world can become industrial, that the phenomenon of England's growth cannot be many times repeated, and that the eighteenth century philosopher saw the truth.

Famine, war, disease and death, Malthus said would be the final checks on human reproduction. And famine, war, disease and death must be the lot of humanity through the centuries until the "teeming millions" argument for national expansion is repudiated. Every step in such expansion will be met by opposition which means war. And when the process is completed and the ready breeders own the earth, their children, first reduced to the lowest level of degradation, must then destroy each other in the struggle for a share of the all too limited food supply.

The "teeming millions" argument is a direct menace to all civilization, Oriental as well as Occidental, Japanese as well as American and English. Some other world polity must be adopted if we would continue along the way of progress. National expansion of any kind is but another name for the imperialism to free itself from which the world has just been through blood and flame. The "teeming

millions" theory must go the way of the "economic necessity" theory which lured the nations of Europe into positions in Asia from which they must eventually retire as gracefully as may be. The world longs for the dawn of the day of universal peace. That day will not come until the nations of the earth are willing to forego their attempts to adjust their territory to their population and take up the task of adjusting their population to their territory.

The rejoinder of the Japanese comes promptly. They argue that it is all very well for the white race, now that it has secured the Americas, most of Africa, and Australia for its own future expansion, to cry quits and say "Now let's all quietly keep what we have!" They can see no justice in that and do not hesitate to intimate that they will give no heed to the request. They say the races are equal and the yellow and the brown are entitled to as much land per capita as the white. But that is the "teeming millions" argument again, only this time it is made retroactive. They have produced more children, therefore, they are entitled to more of the world's property.

If there be injustice in an agreement to maintain the status quo, it may well be said that so long as the expansion theory prevails there will continue to be injustice. There will be injustices ratified whenever the world organization is formed just as injustices have been ratified whenever a state organization was formed and just as there will always be injustices as long as time shall last. But the peoples found a certain amount of injustice better than anarchy and some day the nations of the world will come to the same conclusion. Organization means the beginning of an attempt to eliminate existing injustices. Expansion and war mean the constant perpetration of new ones.

All this, however, "if there be injustice". Eliminating the present domination of Asia by European nations and Japan, an elimination which is inevitable in the course of time, how much of injustice to the yellow and brown races is there in the white occupation of Africa, the Americas and Australia. India and China had an advanced civilization 3,000 years ago. Japan sets the beginning of her back 2,500 years. The oldest European civilizations were no older than this and the civilization of modern Europe is hardly 1,000 years old. During the centuries when Europe was in anarchy, Africa, the Americas and Australia were in the hands of primitive savages, practically unpeopled. While the white race was working out its destiny through anarchy and bloodshed, did the yellow race or the brown race make any attempt to reclaim these wastes for civilization? Without a white race, how long would it have been before India, China or Japan would have spread their civilization to these lands? If the white man's knowledge of building great ships were to be lost tomorrow, how long would it still be before Japan and China and India would be able to use these vast continents for the overflow of their "teeming millions?"

It is safe to say that it would be many a century. Without the white race, the yellow and brown would be just where they are today so far as room for expansion goes. Their only chance would be to continue against each other the struggle for existence on the biological plane. But instead of ascribing their condition to the white man's injustice, they would resignedly ascribe it to fate.

There is little profit, however, in attempting to compare the merits and morals of the different races. There is little profit in attempting to establish their

"equality." Their ideals are different: their standards are different. Each suffers under an attempt to judge it by the standards of the others. By insisting upon a determination of such relative merits in the world of today, the yellow man and the brown man are bound to lose. For the ultimate criterion today is might, with or without right. And the might is for the present in the white race.

There is another way of looking at the matter; a way in which the consciousness of race will be minimized instead of magnified. We are all parts of the human race and if its welfare is considered instead of the relative standing of particular parts of it, higher point of view is attained.

The portion of the human race which made its way from the ancestral cradle in central Asia to western Europe turned its energies to the conquest of the physical world. Some measure of success attended its efforts and it began to build up a civilization upon the foundation of material progress. In time it became conscious of a fundamental truth. It learned that there was no possibility of a permanent civilization which did not allow to the individual the widest opportunity for individual development. Such an opportunity was impossible for the man or woman who was constantly under the shadow of starvation and disease. That is, the first essential of such a civilization, was the economic well-being of every man and every woman.

To secure such an economic well-being this portion of mankind has harnessed many of the powers of nature to his service, and these have carried him on to further scientific conquests. They have also enabled him to cross vast oceans with safety and certainty and to lay under contribution the resources of hitherto unused and even unknown lands. For the first time in the long upward struggle of the human race, a part of it has secured a measure of economic well-being which insures a complete and permanent development of the higher things of civilization.

Arrived at this point in the upward progress, this portion of the human race finds itself the object of envy from other parts which have devoted their energies to different tasks. It is met with the demand that these other parts of the human race be allowed to share equally in the products of its labor. These other parts argue that while this western European portion of the race has been at work reclaiming new lands that each of its people might have more, they have multiplied their numbers so consistently that each man has far less. "This," they say, "is inequitable and we should be allowed to share equally in the lands you have found."

Selfishness prompts a negative answer and the same selfishness will prevent any such division of the new lands. But it is a selfishness providentially designed for the welfare of the human race, the yellow and brown portions of it as well as the white. The good of the human race demands, not the flooding of all the new lands with a crowded population like Asia's, but the checking of Asia's unlimited human reproduction to a point where advancing science and developing production in other parts of the world can sustain it in a state of individual economic well-being which is the prerequisite of civilization for the future.

There is nothing in such a solution which means starvation for the Japanese. They are not starving now. The fact that they are increasing their population by thirteen or fourteen in the thousand every year is sufficient evidence of that. The moment their population begins to press upon the means of subsistence that rate will be materially decreased. To be

sure it takes a high birth-rate to keep up such a rate of increase. And it is that high birth-rate that must be the point of attack. For unless it comes down many Japanese will have to face starvation.

In such a case no amount of additional territory will help to solve Japan's problem. Students of this branch of sociology are agreed that emigration does not lighten the pressure of population. Emigration in appreciable numbers does not begin until the population is pressing hard upon the means of subsistence. Unlimited reproduction, having brought a country to this condition will not cease merely because some are forced out. It will continue and fill their places unhindered until it meets the positive check of Malthus—famine, disease, war and death.

Japan has not reached this stage as yet. This is evidenced by the fact that the total number of her nationals living outside the country is only about 700,000 less than one year's increase in her population. (Many of these are Koreans.) Even with the encouragement of the government few of her people have gone to Korea, Manchuria, Yezo, or Formosa. The pressure of population has not yet reached the point where it induces emigration in any considerable numbers.

That it will come to such a point is as sure as the operation of nature's laws, unless Japan adopts, along with other Occidental ideas, the idea of restraining the procreative impulse. This is the one and only solution for Japan if she would avoid the shortage of food which she fears. Her "teeming millions" must be held to a number which the country can support. If Japan's leaders do not see fit to turn the people's attention to this matter and give them wholesome advice concerning it, and thus begin to check the increase while the production of the country can still maintain the population in comparative comfort, then she will come soon or late against the grim and unflinching means which nature provides to accomplish such limitation.

Expansion for the purpose of relieving the pressure of "teeming millions" is neither a justifiable thing in the eyes of the world nor a means of bettering conditions at home. As an excuse for taking vast areas of the neighboring continent away from its former owners, it rests upon mere numbers—the ability to reproduce. As an alleviation of the pressure of population at home it is delusive, for the same causes that have brought the pressure into existence are left in operation to continue it. In the world that is making today, the attempt to adjust territory to population must be foregone, and in its place recognition must be accorded the inherent necessity of adjusting the population to the territory.

Karuizawa, Japan.

—WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?—

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
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A Constructive Foreign Policy—China

BY PAUL S. REINSCH

Formerly United States Minister to China

AFTER the bitterness of the terrible struggle that lies behind us we are in need of a policy that will have its vision fixed upon the great things that ought to be accomplished if humanity is to survive. The hatreds engendered by the war must not be allowed to have too dominant a sway; but, before everything else, we need determination to repudiate and suppress all remnants of the indirect diplomatic methods and of the ruthless policy of force which brought on the great struggle. Against these we must set our face with determination wherever they show themselves. Unfortunately, they are still in evidence in various parts of the world, particularly in the Far East. Unless the forces of public opinion which decisively disapprove of these methods and practices are vigilant and assert themselves at all times with unflinching determination, we shall not evade the consequences, whose nature has been so terribly demonstrated just now.

This applies particularly to the relations surrounding China. If it should prove possible for militarist control to dominate not only Manchuria, but parts of China proper, together with portions of Siberia, it would be an achievement of forward and aggressive policy that might stir national pride, but that inevitably would lead to disaster. The spirit of independence of eastern Asia cannot be clubbed to death by militarist methods, and the longer it is attempted the more terrible will be the final retribution. These things we clearly see, and in a spirit of truthfulness and honesty we must admit their seriousness.

But when we search for means to avoid the dominance of such forces in any part of the world, we shall not ransack the armory of political intrigue, nor elaborate counter-plots, nor attempt to arouse furious animosity and bitter feeling. We shall rather look to the great natural forces that determine the growth and development of nations. We shall attempt to build on things that transcend even the most skillful designs of diplomacy. It is this point of view that a constructive policy for China, looking to the future, ought to take. American relationship with China has been kept on a high plane of fair dealing and justice, with the result that America enjoys the deep confidence and good will of the Chinese people. Any one who knows the strength of this feeling and the qualities of character of the Chinese people will consider this as one of our greatest national treasures and assets. It is based on hostility to none and is a direct result of sympathetic feeling and equitable action.

The Chinese people who have manifested this feeling toward us are at the present time beset with many difficulties, both internal and external. They face the enormous task of transforming the methods of an ancient, well-balanced society in conformity to the principles of an active and changeful life among the nations. It means a scrutiny and sifting of all they have inherited and of all that is being offered them by the outside world, and forming from these elements a new Chinese civilization, true to the old virtues, yet responding to new duties.

In this difficult task the great Chinese people is indeed entitled to our sympathetic interest and active support. No outside agency can work out these problems for the Chinese; that they must do for themselves. But they need indulgence while the difficulties last, and they need specific support in

some matters. Their greatest need, however, is to be given a chance to solve these enormous national problems without unfriendly outside interference. That is so simple and just a demand that it might well be laid down as the fundamental policy of the nations who are friendly to China and who would gladly see her a free, prosperous, and progressive nation. There is no other fact so important to the welfare and peace of the entire world than that China should at this time be left free to effect her reorganization according to her inner needs, and that outside interests should not be permitted to take advantage of this critical time to advance their narrow policies. If the great process of inner liberation which is now going on in China should be interfered with and should even be made the occasion for imposing foreign bondage on parts of China, there would be generated disruptive forces greater than any yet seen.

When it comes to action of a positive nature by foreign nations in China at the present time, an appeal to the underlying facts of nature will show that only such action can be sound and salutary which abstains from opportunities of gaining petty advantages of political influence and exclusive control. At a period when national life undergoes such a transformation, there are always groups and individuals which can be utilized to gain advantages or even a temporary ascendancy through crafty use of dissensions and a stimulation of partisan ambitions. Such a policy can only bring confusion, and though it may be temporarily successful in impeding the sound action of national forces, it must result disastrously to all concerned.

A true policy of helpfulness from nation to nation at such a time will not use such methods as the above, which have recently been applied by some, but it will seek to alleviate the burden which the nation in travail is carrying, by doing those incidental important things which will make progress easier, without attempting to determine and sway the course of the national development from the outside.

In China the essential thing today is for the nation to win for itself a unity of consciousness and organization, with the forms of free self-government. To attempt to obstruct this must in the long run be futile; but even to attempt to help it along with outside means of a political nature, even with the best of intentions, could have but confusing results, because these matters every nation has to solve and work out for itself.

But if at this time the Chinese nation can to some extent be assisted in solving matters incidental to the great problem, which can be taken in hand upon a purely objective basis, by the action of individuals, as matters of ordinary business and human intercourse, the relief and encouragement will be great and energies will be liberated in abundance for the achievement of the main task. This will give a hint to the positive content of a truly helpful and friendly policy toward this great nation at this time of readjustment to new forces. Wherever America, as a nation, or any other friendly nation, furnishes energies, in the form of capital or human effort, assist in building up in China broader, sounder, and healthier ways of living and performing human work, they will in this entirely businesslike, and to all remunerative, manner do some specific good that will count and that can be evaluated in itself in terms of humanity distinct from all political considerations.

This includes the entire gamut of human activities, whether it be setting up a school or a hospital

or establishing a factory for the manufacture of railway equipment, electrical apparatus, agricultural implements, or any other useful thing needed in Chinese life; whether it be building railways or constructing roads into the interior, or providing permanent drainage of large flooded areas so that millions may find a new livelihood there. Whatever great enterprise it may be, if efficiently planned and fairly conducted, it will not only be worth while in itself and bring profit and satisfaction to those who carry it through, but it will be a great, active, powerful encouragement to the Chinese people, lightening their burden, teaching them modern methods through co-operation, and enabling them to concentrate their energies more fully and more freely upon the great problem of national reorganization.

In China the future of world peace and democracy is at present at stake. Foreign nations are in need of a broad, fair, and just policy. Let them recognize that no one can permanently control from without the vast force which is China. All attempts to use the present crisis for the gaining of narrow advantages, political and otherwise will bring grief and confusion. It is the most important interest of the entire world today that the forces of Chinese national life which are striving for utterance now shall not be obstructed or their efforts be frustrated, in order that at the time when Chinese nationalism shall have won its full growth it shall not have been made to forget the great tradition of peace and industry that from the center of its life and thought. If it should forget this and by endless foreign interference and harassment grow into a spirit of warlike hostility, then those to blame for such a result would not be in an enviable position.—*From the Advocate of Peace.*

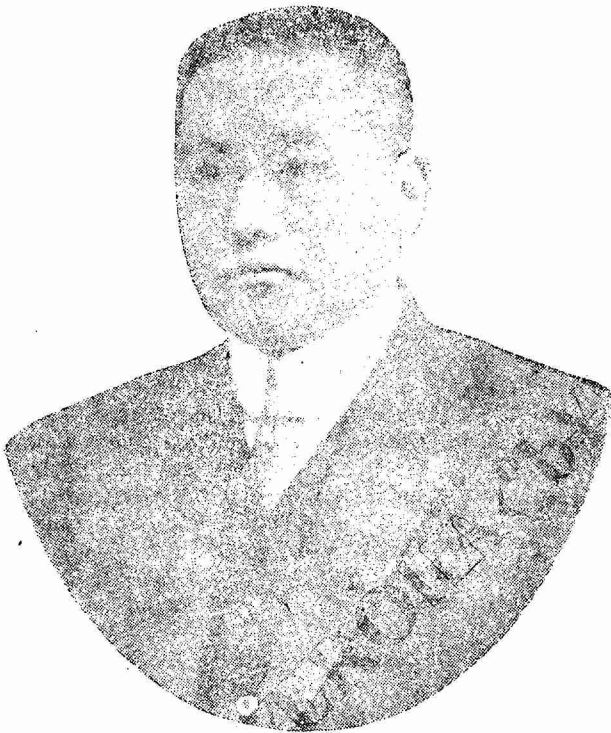
Who's Who in China



Mr. Wen Shih-tsin
Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Nanking

Mr. Wen Shih-tsin, a native of Tientsin, Chihli, is forty-three years of age. He is a graduate of the Peiyang Naval College, and served in the Chinese Navy for fourteen years as a Lieutenant. In the Ching Dynasty he was a translator for the Governor of Honan and then to the Governor-General of Liang-Kwang; He was secretary for foreign affairs to the Viceroy of Liang-Kiang province for a considerable time.

Since the formation of the Republic he was made an adviser in foreign affairs by the Tuchun of Chekiang. Later on he was appointed by the Board of Foreign Affairs as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of that province. During the four years of the Republic he resigned his office on account of the declaration of independence in Chekiang. Afterwards, he was an adviser to Tuchun Li Shun in Kiangsi and Kiangsu provinces. Now Mr. Wen is acting as the Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Nanking. He is well and favorably known to most of the leading foreigners of Shanghai and Kiangsu Province.



Mr. P. C. King, President of the Tsing Hua College

金邦正

Mr. P. C. King, who was appointed President of the Tsing Hua College two months ago, is a native of the Anhwei Province. He was born in Hangchow, Chekiang, 1887. First he studied at Nanking College of Science. From 1905 to 1908 he attended Nankai Middle School, Tientsin, where he graduated. From 1908 to 1909 he studied at the Customs College, Peking.

Mr. King successfully passed the competitive examinations conducted by the Bureau of the Educational Mission to the United States of America, and was sent to America in November 1909. He was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and in 1910 joined Cornell University where he specialized in forestry. He received his degree of B. S. and M. F. in 1914. During his stay at Cornell he was elected to Sigma Xi.

He returned to China in the fall of 1914, and was introduced to Mr. Han Kuo-chun, then Civil

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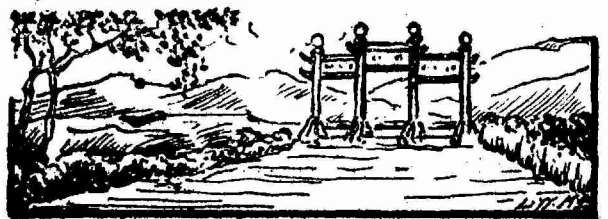
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Governor of the Anhwei Province, by Professor Joseph Bailie, of the University of Nanking, and was appointed to start and take charge of the forestry work for the whole province and to conduct at the same time the Provincial Agricultural School at Anking.

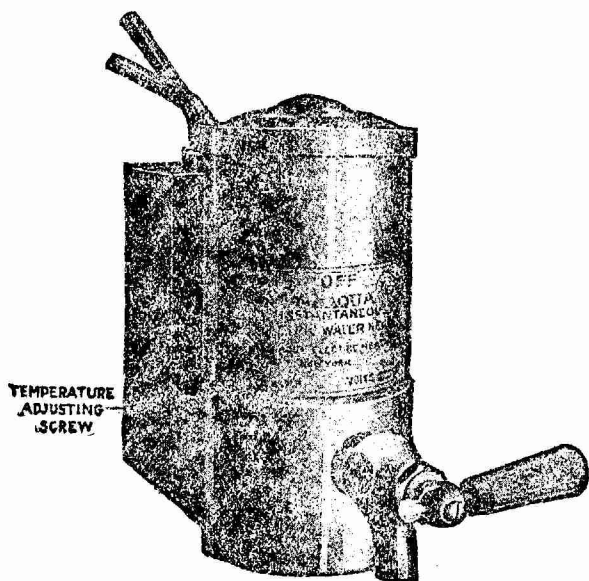
Later he opened a forestry department in the Agricultural School, and organized the Bureau of Forestry for Anhwei. A big nursery was organized and extensive reforestation in several districts of the province was planned and carried out.

The new President of the Tsing Hua College left Anhwei during General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in 1917. But forestry work started by him is still intact and remains one of the few government forestry institutions that have a continuous forest policy and a yearly planting program worthy of recognition.

In the summer of 1917 he was requested by Mr. Fan Yuen-lien, then Minister of Education, to take charge of the Government Agricultural College, Peking, in the capacity of president. The offer was accepted and he came to Peking. He served for three years as president of the College in the Capital. In the summer of 1920, he was appointed president of the Tsing Hua College to succeed Dr. Hawklings Yen, Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who went to Europe to be Chinese secretary to the League of Nations.



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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

What has Happened to America in the Pacific

From the "Chicago Tribune"

In the lower right hand corner of the editorial page today is a map. It tells a story. The significance of that story has not yet even dimly dawned upon the American people, although it relates one of the most momentous changes in our history and of the history of the world.

To the thoughtful American the meaning of this map is like a blow in the face.

What is its meaning? First, that Japan now stands between us and the Philippines; second, Japan flanks Hawaii; third, Japan has advanced some 3,000 miles nearer the canal and is established within easy striking distance of the course from the canal to Hawaii.

This change of the strategic situation in the Pacific was accomplished with the complaisant assent of Mr. Wilson and takes the form of a mandate under the league of nations.

The report now reaches us that Japan already has begun fortifying bases in these islands. The distinction between possession by conquest and possession by mandate will rapidly fade away.

We think the map is more eloquent than any words. It reveals at a glance that the strategic position of the United States in the Pacific has been altered drastically for the worse; that the defense by us of the Philippines has been made virtually impossible; that Hawaii has been placed in a situation of serious strategic weakness and that Japan now occupies a position of vantage to strike at us and our positions.

Mr. Wilson announced with great moral gusto that we desired nothing for ourselves in the making of peace. But this is considerably less than nothing. It is true the American people wanted none of the swag divided by the victors over German militarism. But while Mr. Wilson's vicarious altruism seems to have been equal to almost any sacrifice of the country's interest, we are confident the American people do not care to come out of the war weakened for defense, not merely no gainers but actually serious losers in the international game which Mr. Wilson could not or did not prevent our associates from playing to their own profit.

Protest, we confess, is overlate. There is nothing in the statecraft of Washington now to give hope that any correction in our favor of the terms arranged at Versailles would be either sought or attained. If there is to be any mitigation of this gigantic blunder it must be sought under conditions very different from those which afflict us now. But it is our duty to confront the facts and to try to act according to our perception of them.

As for being shut off from the Philippines, that is unimportant if it is our purpose to give the islands complete independence at an early date. The island politicians demand independence. The Democrats, under the influence of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson, seem inclined to grant it to them. For our part we are inclined to think that since Mr. Wilson has permitted Japan to shut the island off from us, the quicker we relinquish them in peace the better for us.

But we wish to give warning that it is quite consistent with the conduct of our foreign interests and relations by the present administration that we should not merely grant the Filipinos independence of our



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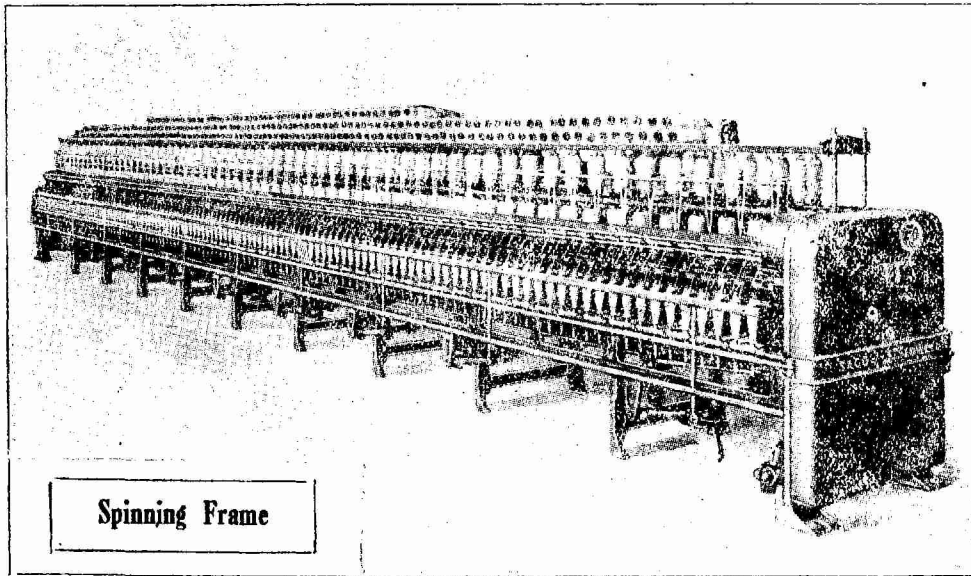
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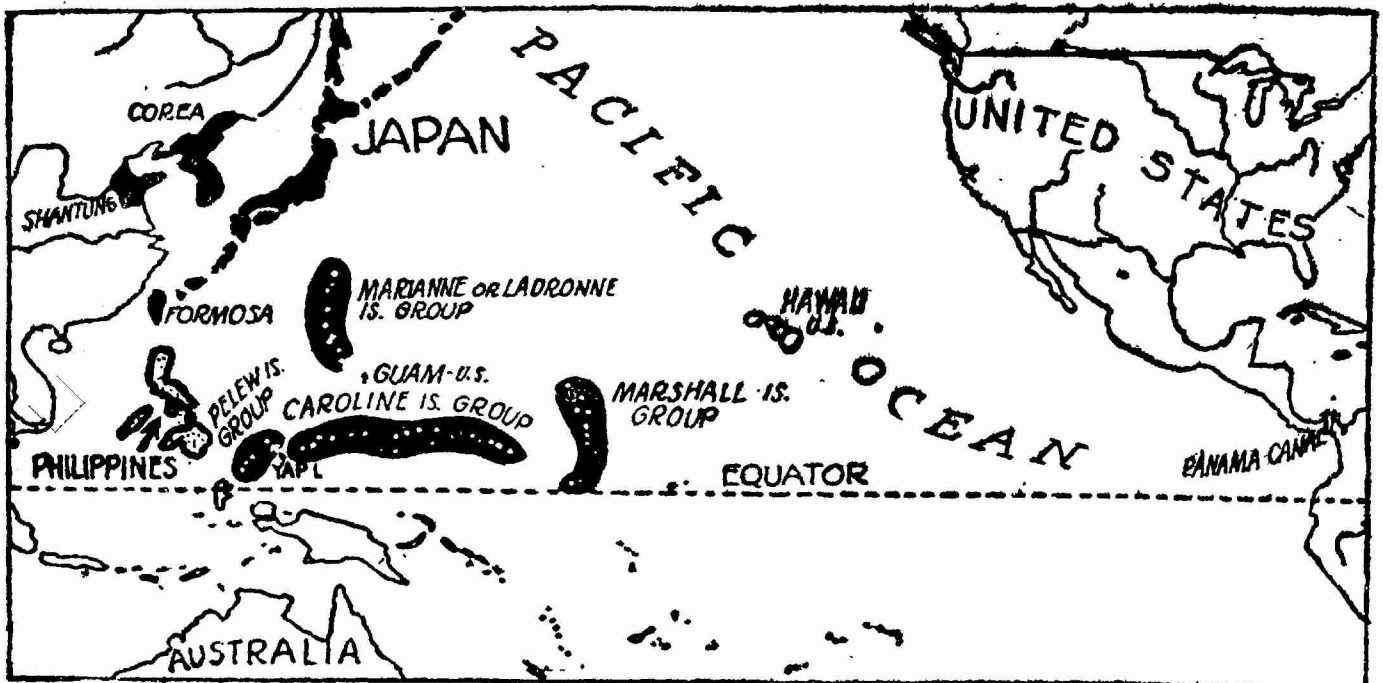
Agents in China



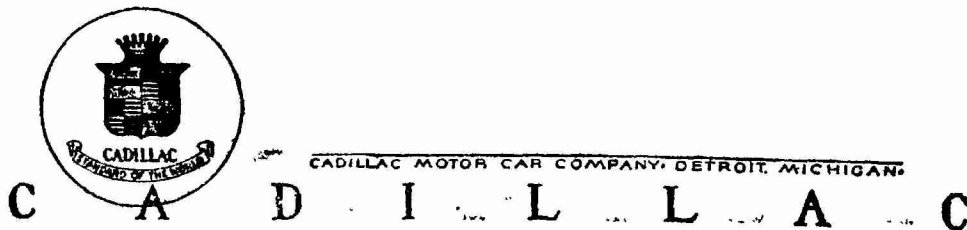
control, but pledge ourselves to defend that independence from others. Nothing could be more Wilsonian than to make it well nigh impossible to protect the islands from conquest and then to promise such protection. Nothing could be more Wilsonian than to grant the Filipinos independence in a flourish of big

talk about self-determination, rights of lesser nations, duty of strong to weak, etc., and then to call upon our sailors and soldiers to lay down their lives in a desperate struggle to repair the strategic blunder and make good the pledges of what Mr. Wilson considers an elevated altruism.

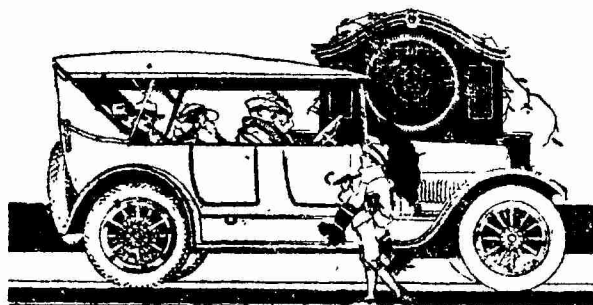
The Isolation of the Philippines



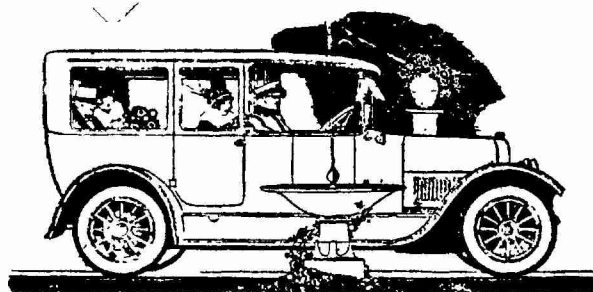
The dark portions of the map show the extent of the Japanese Empire as a result of expansion on the mainland, and through the cession of the former German Pacific Islands, north of the equator, to Japan under mandate of the League of Nations.



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If a Republican Congress and executive are elected we need not fear this tragedy will be played. But in any case it will be one of the most imperative responsibilities of the incoming government and of the new Congress to review our changed situation in the Pacific, to formulate a policy which will express the national interests and to establish a program which will protect them.

Mr. Wilson thrust the country in to the European war after persistently refusing to permit preparation. The price of that insensate folly was the lifeblood of tens of thousands of American boys. The same indifference to national interest has now gravely compromised the interests and security of the United States in the Pacific, and in the midst of a controversy involving more serious and fundamental factors than the submarine controversy with Germany, administration politics demoralizes the navy, weakens it by division for the sake of votes, and rewards by domination to the vice presidency an official who approved and participated in the policies and practices which have cut down the efficiency of our naval defense 50 percent.

The next government must meet this situation without delay. But it should be given the impulse of an aroused public opinion. Meanwhile we must pray that no crisis is precipitated while the present administration is in charge of the national safety.

Sir Auckland Geddes' Speeches

From the "Christian Science Monitor" (Boston)

"Does the existence of mutual understanding between the British commonwealth of nations and the United States of America matter? Is it of any advantage to you, to us, to the world? I answer that question in this way: It matters more to you, to us, and to the world than anything else at the present time, because without understanding there can be no friendship, and without friendship there can be no cooperation." So did Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, put the question of Anglo-American relations, in the course of an address before the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association, at Asheville, North Carolina, a month or so ago. A few weeks later, Sir Auckland was in St. Louis, addressing the American Bar Association, and, once again, he sought to emphasize the all importance of the fullest possible cooperation between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples, the people of the United States and the people of the British Empire. It was, moreover, at St. Louis, that Sir Auckland Geddes, with a sincerity and frankness peculiarly welcome and peculiarly refreshing, gave the key to what he evidently regards as the prime need of the moment in this great work of deepening mutual understanding. He did not intend, he said in effect, to the American Bar Association, to make "a hands-across-the-sea talk" because he did not "care to inflict threadbare platitudes on his hearers." No one, in other words, realizes better than Sir Auckland Geddes how futile is mere sentimentality as a bond of friendship, and how utterly necessary it is to abandon all such fictitious aids to unity, as soon as may be, and to devote time and energy to the strengthening of those really enduring bonds which already exist.

In stating his case, Sir Auckland Geddes is not afraid of the word "interest." No matter how much it may seem to outrage sentiment and throw cold water on what he described at St. Louis as "threadbare platitudes," Sir Auckland boldly places interest in the forefront of his "strong reasons." But it is always interest of the highest kind. And so, whether

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Volume Two

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The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

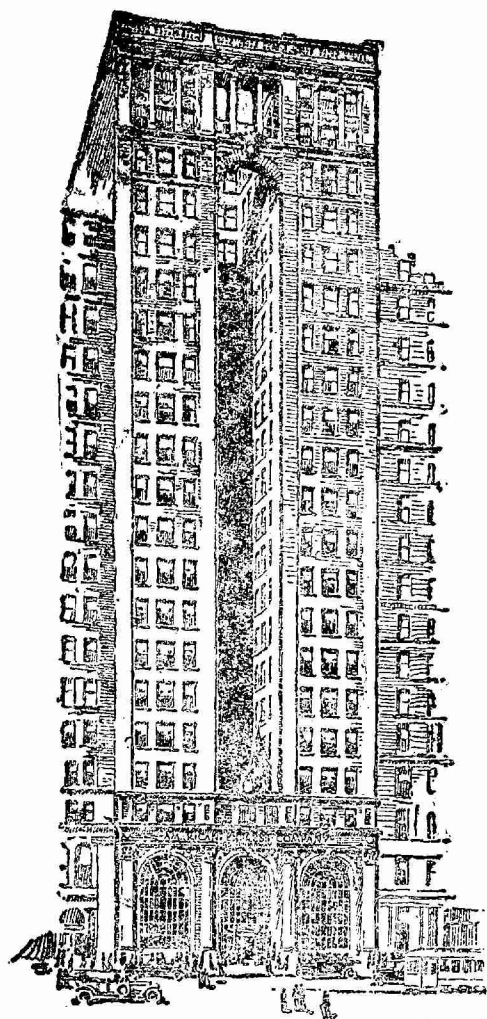
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he is speaking about the growth of the two navies, of cotton growing, of the rise and seeming menace of Bolshevism, he does not hesitate for a moment to rest his plea for understanding on the basis of the question, "Does it pay?" For Sir Auckland Geddes sees clearly that of course it pays, and that it is inevitable and right, beyond all question, that it should pay. Understanding brings a discernment of obligations, and in proportion to its clarity produces faithfulness to these obligations. And so Sir Auckland Geddes was able to say to the American Bar Association at St. Louis, speaking of those democratic ideals which all the English-speaking peoples hold in common: "Whatever difficulties may arise between our nations, I believe nothing is more important than this, that you and we stand together to defend the hard-won hope of mankind."

Finally, within the last few days, Sir Auckland Geddes has visited Toronto and Ottawa, and in the course of able speeches delivered in both cities he emphasized the same points. "America, with all her power, owes much to England, but let us not forget that we all owe much to America." Sir Auckland Geddes is certainly doing a great work in a great way.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Effects of Increasing the Stamp Tax

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

It is not difficult to observe that the long list of claims upon its treasury without the immediate prospects of raising sufficient funds by contracting new loans has suggested to the government the advisability of extending on a more comprehensive scale the collection of the stamp tax. The attempts made in this direction have so far failed to lead to any notable reduction in the government's liabilities while the people have been irritated by the extra molestation which the extension of the stamp tax involves. Unless the government adopts reconstructive measures for the practical readjustment of its financial status, the day will come when it will be seen that the remedy has been worse than the disease for the loss of popular support in consequence of indiscrete taxation will create a situation that will baffle the government's wits.

Accommodation for Famine Refugees

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

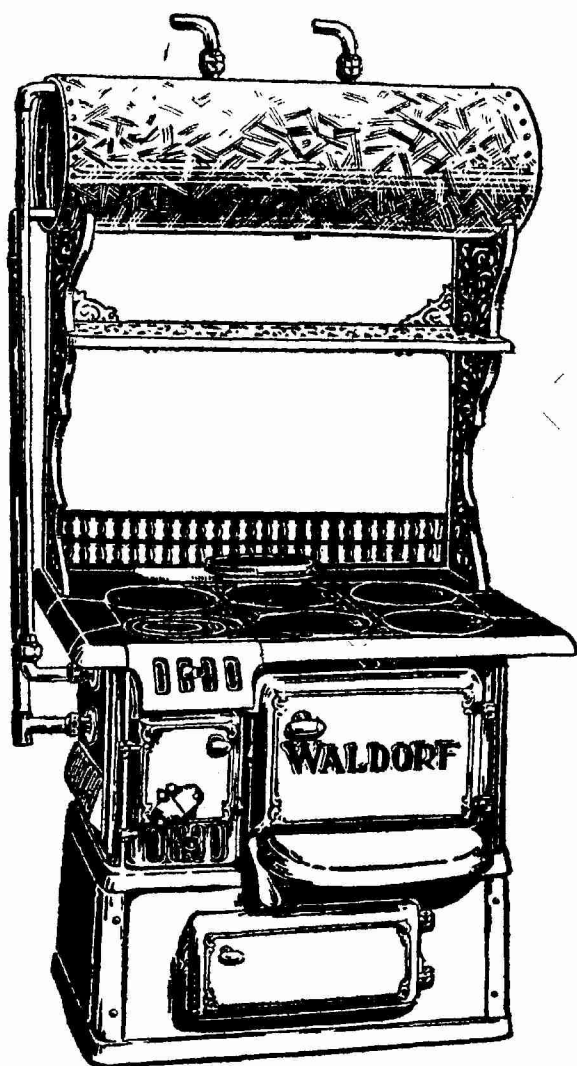
In view of the fact that famine refugees are found in Shanghai in increasing numbers, it is both humane and farthinking to find a suitable place where they can be temporarily put up. Ideal famine relief does not merely consist in providing for the victims far away; it obliges us to exercise the same fraternal care over those near at hand. As long as the incoming refugees are left to their own devices to secure by begging eatables of some sort to keep body and soul together, we must say that one important phase of local famine relief work has been overlooked.

Chin Yun-peng's Empty Talk

"From the Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

Our politicians of recent years have been in the habit of discussing politics in terms of such "big feats" as to make the vision of a *New China* seem real to the credulous people. Foremost in the ranks of such politicians we find Premier Chin Yun-peng who marked his entry into the cabinet by the publica-

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tion of a very elaborate program of administrative reform. This program, as we all can tell, has been utterly devoid of practical results. When the Anfuites were in power, we were led to suspect that the coercive tactics of that clique had been a source of insuperable obstruction to Chin Yun-peng. But it later transpired that the real handicap was elsewhere because his administration after the overthrow of the Anfu Party shows an equal incompetence through his procrastination and timidity. To him the dissolution of the Military government at Canton is an achievement over which he should pride himself, little realising that the waning of the influence of the Kwangsi military party and the dwindling way of Tsen Chun-hsuan's resources were mainly instrumental in bringing about the collapse of that government. Addressing recently a gathering of newspapermen including the foreign correspondents at the capital, he again unburdened himself of the details of his new program for the reconstruction of China. That his discussions had bearing on problems of momentous importance is not to be denied. But he should have borne in mind that "an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of theory." Mr. Chin speaks of reviving the situation of the army in the 5th year of the Min Kuo (1916). Has he any definite assurances on which he can successfully count for the disbandment of the troops newly recruited by the Tuchuns of Fengtien and Chihli? Let him not delude himself with vain hopes when he could hardly put through the appointment of a new civil governor (for Hupeh?). The task of stopping the Tuchuns from meddling in affairs coming under civil jurisdiction is certainly not so easy as Chin seems to be ready to believe. Schemes look alright on paper, but—

The New Influential Cliques of Today

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

We have seen four powerful cliques whose days of arrogance and influence have come to an end: these were the Anhui and Chili parties of the north and the Yunnan and Kwangse parties of the South. The new cliques that have come forth to play a significant role on the arena of politics are the Fengtien and Shantung parties in the North and the Kwangtung party in the South. Will the new cliques walk in the footsteps of their predecessors or will they turn their back upon the aggressive course of military dictatorship? While their eventual conduct cannot be predicted at this moment, two things can be safely announced in advance. If they choose to follow blindly the slogan of the militarists, "Might is right," their influence will assuredly fade away. But if they will honestly formulate their policies with a single eye to the welfare of the people, they will be able to remain in power for many years to come. In other words, "As they sow, so shall they reap."

The Chinese Women's Red Cross Society

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

Madame Hsu Shih-chang, wife of the President of the Republic of China, dispensed with her birthday celebration and contributed the saving of \$3,000 thus saved to the Chinese Women's Red Cross society for

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Good Barrels Don't Leak—

If The Following Rules Are Adhered To Closely—

- 1.—Line all barrels with glue before filling
Unlined barrels absorb oil.
- 2.—Paint entire barrel surface with a good body paint.
Unpainted barrel staves absorb moisture thereby
producing expansion and later contraction.
- 3.—Provide adequate space allowance for expansion of oil.
Overfilling of barrels is the most common cause of
their leaking.
- 4.—Store all filled barrels under cover.
Direct sun exposure causes excessive expansion of
contents, also affects wood of barrel.
- 5.—Demand proper stowage for shipment.
Heavy loads bearing on the bilge of a barrel will
open its seams.

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Sale of Songdo School Cloth at a 20% discount from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1920.

All striped and white goods will be included in this discount sale. No solid colors, checks or plaids will be put on sale, because we can hardly supply the daily demands for these styles.

The 20% discount will be on present prices which are as follows: All 30 inch goods are Yen 2.20 per yard, except style number 38 which is 70 sen. All 21 inch goods are one Yen per yard, except towelling which is .80 sen.

No discount will be allowed on ready made towels.

No discount allowed on charge accounts. Cash must be sent with order or goods sent C.O.D. to any Japanese Post Office.

Order from any samples sent out since January with the above prices listed on them, and then deduct 20% from the total.

Free Samples

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PERSONALITY of each boy studied and developed. Thorough training preparatory to college life. Small classes and individual instruction. Sea-bathing in season; supervised sports and athletics all year.

Boys taught how to study and how to play—a good beginning on how to live. Ages nine to eighteen.

Boys must furnish evidence of good character.

Address the President,
University Preparatory Academy,
Tsingtao, North China.

famine relief a fortnight ago. Following her example, President Hsu did the same thing on his birthday shortly afterwards and contributed a substantial sum to the relief fund. Both of these two high personages are considerably interested in the Red Cross Society organized by Chinese women, and are giving to it every encouragement. At the last special meeting of the Society held on October 30, at Peking, Madame Hsu awarded Red Cross medals to its executive members for assistance they have rendered, and was represented by Admiral Tsai Ting-kai, Associate Director of the Customs Administration, who expressed her appreciation of what the Society had done.

The Chinese Women's Red Cross Society was organized three years ago under the patronage of Madame Hsu Shih-chang, who is its Honorary President with Mrs. Hsiung Hsi-ling, wife of the former Prime Minister as its Chairman. Its membership includes wives and daughters and sisters of high Chinese officials as well as of prominent commercial and industrial leaders. Whenever the country is confronted with any calamity, the Society shares a portion of the task of alleviating it. A summary of the work it has undertaken since its organization will show its activities in various directions, and reflect credit upon its promoters and supporters.

The Society rendered no small service to the troops operating in Siberia last year and two years ago. Upon the suggestion of Mrs. Tseng and Mrs. Ting, it raised a small sum of money by contribution and used it to purchase cloth for making winter clothing for Chinese soldiers in their Siberian expedition. The sewing and cutting was done by the members, who showed their personal interest in the work. The Society, however, did not overlook the welfare of the Allied soldiers operating in the cold region. At the suggestion of the President, who was aware of their hardship, a committee meeting was held on December 12, 1918, to consider ways and means to tackle the problem. Inquiries made showed that the British, French, American and Japanese troops were well equipped with necessary winter accommodations to battle with the cold and needed no outside assistance. But the Russians and the Checho-Slovacs were less fortunate and faring badly. The Society immediately looked into their requirements and had the necessary articles prepared with the assistance of the American Red Cross Society. Among the articles sent were 10,000 sheepskin coats, 10,000 pairs of fur gloves, 300,000 post cards and 119,000 packages of Shon Hee cigarettes.

Soon after the shipments of these articles were made, an appeal was received from General Horvath for relief to the Russian captives who were liberated by the Central Powers and also to the wounded Russian soldiers whose condition was said to be even worse than that of the soldiers operating in Siberia. This appeal was responded to and a gift of 4,000 cotton padded coats and 1,000 suits of underwear was sent. The underwear was contributed by the Directorate General of Flood Relief and Conservancy. Members of the Society also took a personal interest in the making of these padded coats. Their other activities summarized in the report recently issued by the Society were as follows:

"In 1919 the Chinese government decided to repatriate the Germans and Austrians then residing

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 MAGNUMS

Guaranteed
 manufactured
 in England.

The MAGNUMS
"Three Castles"
 Cigarettes

The Three Castles Tobacco
 W.D. & H.O. WILLS
 BRISTOL & LONDON

There's no sweeter tobacco comes from
 Virginia & no better brand than the
 "Three Castles" THE VIRGINIAN

REGISTERED

W.D. & H.O. Wills.
 Bristol & London.

50 Cigarettes.

50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

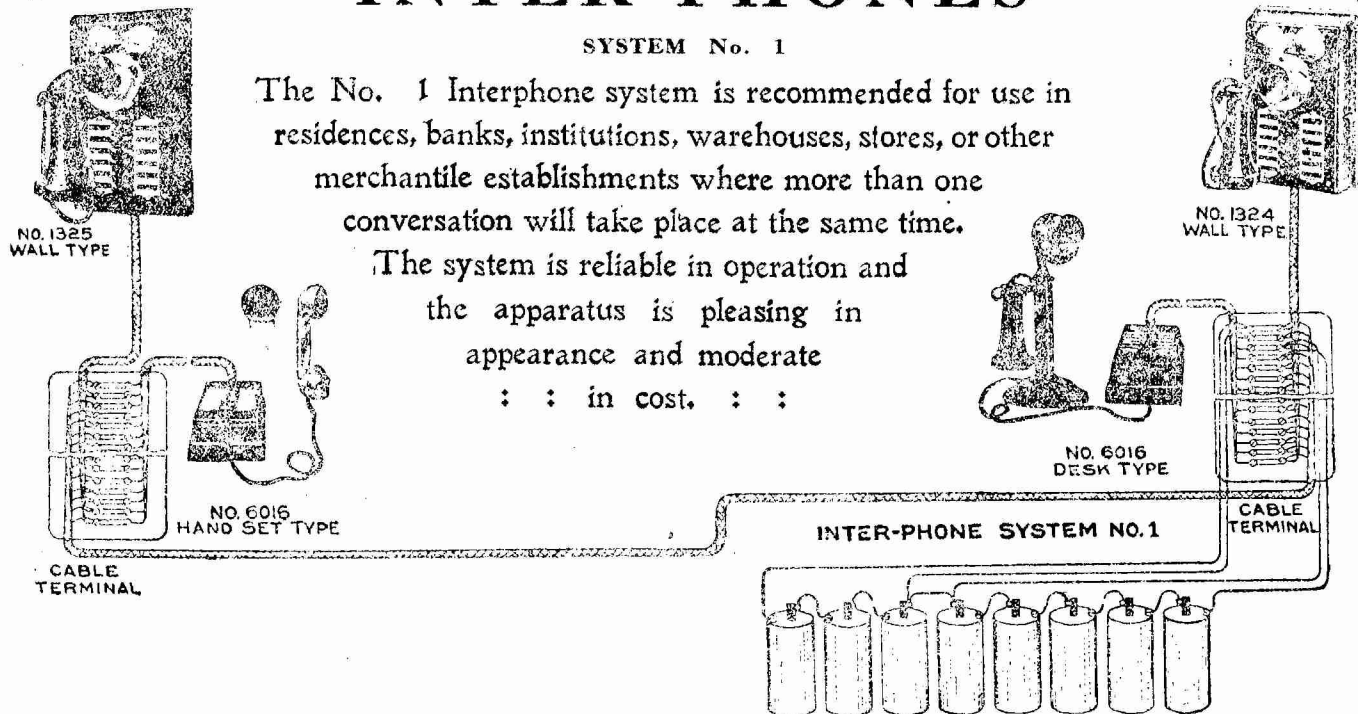
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SYSTEM No. 1

The No. 1 Interphone system is recommended for use in residences, banks, institutions, warehouses, stores, or other merchantile establishments where more than one conversation will take place at the same time.

The system is reliable in operation and the apparatus is pleasing in appearance and moderate : : in cost. : :



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FOR REPAIRING YOUR INNER TUBES AND CASINGS—

You will not go wrong by using
JOHNSON'S HASTE PATCH
There's nothing better.

SOLE AGENTS

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
SHANGHAI

in this country. At the request of the German and Austrian Women's Society, we petitioned the Chinese government and several legations on behalf of the enemy women and children and requested that they be allowed to remain in China. Our request was not complied with. When the enemy women assembled at Shanghai waiting to be transported, this Society presented them with \$1,900 worth of condensed milk and cakes and sweetmeats for their children.

"Relief to Russian refugees at Vladivostok claimed our attention soon afterwards. When the Omsk government fell, a large number of Russians flocked to Vladivostok for safety. These refugees suffered both from hunger and cold. At the suggestion of Messrs Sun Chung-in and She-yung, the Society remitted two thousand dollars to Vladivostok to be used for immediate relief. Realizing, however, that this sum would be far from sufficient for the purpose, several philanthropic institutions at Shanghai were approached for assistance. The result was that 1,500 cotton padded coats and 100 boxes of wheat flour were shipped to Vladivostok to be distributed among the political prisoners, war refugees and the infirm.

"Relief to the women and children at Yochow, Hunan, next claimed our attention. In June 1920 Tuchun Chang Chin-yao was defeated by the Southern forces. He and his troops retreated to Yochow where a great deal of looting and burning was done. There were about 15,000 women and children refugees under the protection of the mission institutions in the locality. The chief difficulty the institutions experienced was that of obtaining food stuffs. Owing to the interruption of railway service, the Society sent two thousand dollars through the American Legation for the purchase of food stuff.

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\$2000 PREMIUM BONDS

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Every month ONE out of 2000 Bonds is redeemed with \$2000 and one out of every 10 Bonds gets a bonus of from \$12 to \$1000.

All Bonds have a loan value after 2 years, the same as Life Insurance policies.

At present the I. S. S. has over

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Please let me have full particulars regarding your Bonds.

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Complete central stations for lighting and power;
power plants for mills, factories, and shops,
pumping plants, and compressor plants.

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Machine shop equipment
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Pipe and pipe fittings
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Compressors and drilling
materials
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Cotton Spinning Machinery.
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Contractors for reinforced concrete structures.
Designers and suppliers for reinforcement for
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Storage batteries and dry cells
Bare and insulated wire and cable
Telephones, switchboards, bells and accessories
Meters, instruments, line hardware and tools
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Lamps, fans, wiring devices, fixtures and glassware
Domestic appliances for heating, cooking, etc.
Electric commercial and pleasure vehicles

RAILWAY SUPPLIES

Locomotives
Freight and Passenger Cars
Bridges and Turntables
Rails, Couplers, Crossings and Switches
Railway Specialties and Stores

BUILDING SUPPLIES

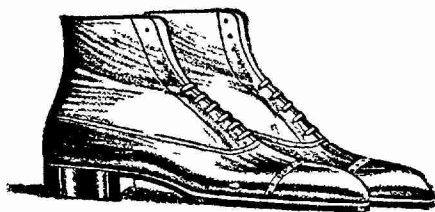
Roofing, glass and hardware
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RS AND EXPORTERS

**YOU ARE INTERESTED
IN GOOD SHOES THEN
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**Shoes of real style—real
quality—made of top grade
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"None better made, for man or maid."



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24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Write for our catalogue of styles.

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

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Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificent scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accommodations.

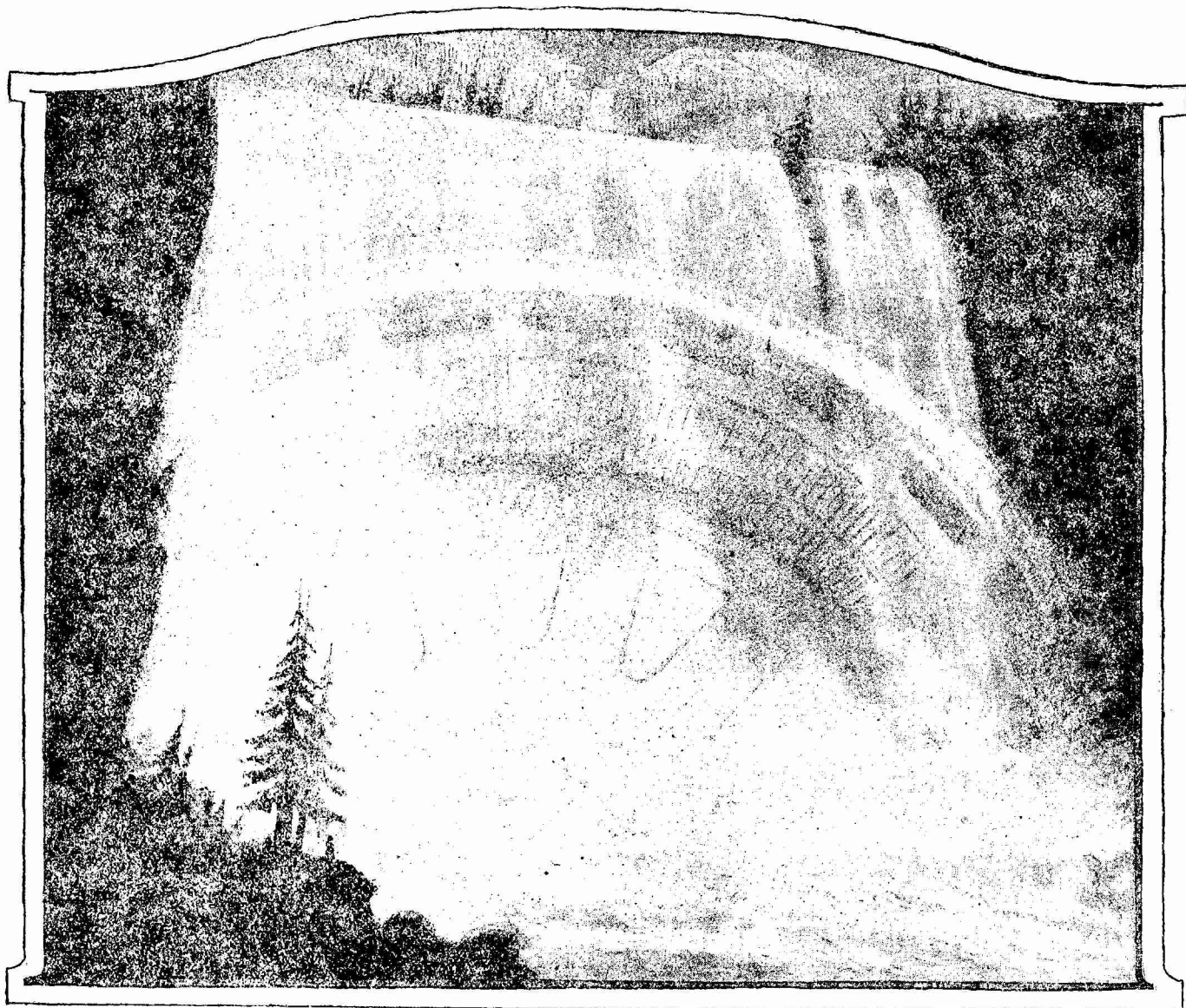
Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

"The Society did a little Red Cross work during the fight between the Chihli and Anhwei forces last summer in the North. Fighting between the two factions began in July 1920. The condition of the people living in the fighting zone was therefore terrible. This Society through the kind assistance of many public spirited persons was able to put up five asylums at Peking for the benefit of women and children seeking protection. The number of persons who sought protection in these asylums was 934, and twenty-eight women and children were actually rescued from the war zone. A similar institute was established at Tientsin and it was located at the Nankai College building. Four rescuing parties of forty-two members who were Y.M.C.A. workers and students of the college were despatched along the fighting line to do the necessary Red Cross work. Each party was accompanied by a doctor volunteer from the Pei Yang Hospital. Dr. Tsao Li-yun of the Pei Yang Women's Hospital attended to the wounded persons rescued from the field. For all sorts of investigation works, members of the Y.M.C.A., Y. W. C. A., Women's Red Cross Society and the Nan Shan Tang volunteered their service. In the districts of Tsohsien, Changping, Langfang, Wuching, Wanping and Tehsien our parties gave relief to 161 villages, 4,414 families, and 7,640 women and children. The Tientsin asylum afforded protection to fifty-one women and children of the Siaoan district where fighting between General Lung's troops and the Chihli forces took place. Our doctors gave medical treatment to 490 persons at Hsi Ku, Yangtsun, Langfang, Fengtai, Huanhoutien, Shaho, Tsochow and Sanyuan. It must be remembered that all the volunteer workers labored under the hottest sun and most unhealthy conditions, and that they achieved so much under such circumstances was most praiseworthy."

The Chairman of the Society then pointed out in the report the necessity to have a hospital and reported how the fund for the purpose had already been obtained. She said: "Experiences acquired during the execution of these various works have shown us that it is absolutely necessary to have a hospital. Our work consists of rescuing war refugees and attending to the wounded in time of war and giving free medical treatment to the poor and training nurses in time of peace. Without a hospital a large part of our works cannot be satisfactorily carried out. Realizing this, I asked for and obtained the permission of the Board of Directors of the Hsiangsan Philanthropic Institution to build a hospital at Chao Miao, Hsiangsan, Western Hills. This site was selected because it would give the orphan girls who are attending school in the same locality an opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge of a competent nurse and at the same time to afford medical treatment to the orphan students there.

"As to the fund, the Directorate General of Flood Relief and Conservancy donated some Seventh Year National bonds bearing a face value of \$100,000. The same institution donated Yen 89,200.42, being the interest of a Japanese loan raised for flood relief. With the latter sum and by a special arrangement with the Ministry of Finance, we were able to purchase First Year national bonds amounting to \$400,000 face value. Thus we have a fund amounting to \$500,000 of national bonds, yielding an annual interest of \$30,000. This sum would be used to conduct the hospital. The building for it is now under construction."



THE RAINBOW OF PROMISE IN EVERY WATERFALL

EVERY large waterfall is Nature's promise of future power, as our supply of coal and oil diminishes. Even when remote from industrial centres, waterfalls can be utilized for light, heat and power by changing the energy of the falling water to electricity and transmitting this electrical energy over slender wires to cities and towns hundreds of miles away.

G-E waterwheel driven generators are marvels of efficiency in changing waterpower to electricity. G-E switchboards, instruments and generating station equipment give complete control of electric current and G-E transformers and line material are carrying the highest voltages over mountains and plains, on transmission lines hundreds of miles long.

Over 4,000,000 horsepower of G-E waterwheel driven generators are now in successful operation the world over. Many of the very largest waterpower developments in Europe, South America, Mexico, Asia, Canada, Japan and the United States, are equipped with complete G-E apparatus.

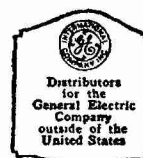
Even now, millions of horsepower in undeveloped waterpower are running to waste that could be used, conserving coal and oil.

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CHRISTMAS !

The time is at hand when the season of Christmas begins to occupy our minds. It is particularly urgent that preparations be made for the remembrance of families and friends in other lands. Our complete stock of Christmas goods contains :

<i>Christmas cards, with appropriate verses and decorations in lots of 25, 50 and 100.....5 to 30 cts. each.</i>	
<i>Twenty assorted small Christmas cards.....</i>	<i>\$1.25.</i>
<i>Assorted steel engraved cards.....</i>	<i>\$1.50.</i>
<i>Christmas tags and stickers 15-20 cts. a box.</i>	
<i>Assorted cards, tags and stickers 25 cts.</i>	
<i>Tinsel cord, in various colors 20 cts. a roll.</i>	
<i>Tissue wrapping paper 10 cts. a roll.</i>	
Printing or engraving the name of the sender on Christmas cards.	
100.....	\$2.50
50.....	\$1.50
25.....	\$1.25

Write For Catalog of Christmas Books

Chinese-American Pub. Co.

Dealers in Books of All Kinds, Stationery and Office Supplies.

25 Nanking Road,

SHANGHAI

At the present time the Society is engaging itself in devising means for the relief of the famine sufferers in the north five provinces. The special meeting called last week was for the purpose of discussing the question of how the Society could make itself useful. In the course of her speech explaining the object of the meeting, Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling said : "Read the reports of the conditions of the famine in the newspapers, and you cannot help but sympathize with its sufferers. For their relief, charitable men at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow and other places have been doing their best to raise money. Officials and merchants of the friendly Powers are giving every assistance in the matter. We women should like-wise do whatever we can to save the unfortunate people from starvation, having the same duty as the men's to perform in such an event. There is a great contrast between our circumstances and the circumstances of those women and children who have been suffering from the catastrophe, undergoing privations and hardship, and are in imminent danger of starvation. These persons expect us to give them immediate relief. Should we find ourselves in their circumstances and be starving in the affected area, we would also cry out for a helping hand from those who are better off."

Peking, November 1, 1920.

John Bull as a Shareholder

The *Nation's Business* Washington, D. C. in its October issue gives a list of the corporations in which the British government is a shareholder. The account follows:

"Investments by the British government in private corporations now total G.\$90,000,000, at par. Beginning a career as stockholder years ago by acquiring shares in the Suez canal from a distressed Egyptian potentate, the government of England now owns shares in the following:

Anglo-Persian Oil	Standard Shipbuilding
Cunard Line	British American Nickel
British Cellulose	British Farina Mills
British Dyestuffs	Home-Grown Sugar
Bank of Siberia	Turkish Petroleum

In some of these companies the government accepted payment in shares for money coming to it in connection with war contracts. In others it invested for national reasons, such as assurance of supplies and petroleum for the navy, promotion of essential industries, etc.

A. R. Hager Reports on Advertising Club Meeting

A. R. Hager, who represented the Advertising Club of China at the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Indianapolis, reported to the club at its recent meeting. After giving an account of the nature of the convention, Mr. Hager told of his successful efforts to get greater recognition for the Far East. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World did not, in his opinion, pay enough attention to those parts of the world lying outside of the United States and Canada. The defect has been remedied by the recognition of the Far East as a separate section, of which Mr. J. B. Powell was elected vice-president. Mr. Hager invited the Associated Advertising Clubs to hold their next meeting in Shanghai, but the other delegates could not see it that way. C. H. Chu,

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The Quality Razor of the World—The Gillette Safety Razor

TWENTY million men the world over endorse the practical service of the Gillette Safety Razor.

Long usage has given the *Gillette* an intimate relationship with these millions of men who rightly regard it as a factor of prime importance in relation to their health, personal habits and appearance.

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
SHANGHAI
SOLE AGENTS

Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, was present at the meeting here, and spoke on honest advertising and on the value of advertising to Chinese business. The club discussed the type of tin, label, and trade-mark that should be used for the marketing of milk in China. This is the advertising

problem upon which the club is to work this year. Mr. Fong Sec presided at the meeting which was enlivened by a vigorous and general discussion.

The Advertising Club of China has a Famine Relief Committee at work under Mr. Benton Sanders, the secretary.

Four Sons and One Grandson of Yuan Shih-kai Go to America For Their Education



Four sons and one grandson of the late would-be Emperor of China, Yuan Shih-kai, departed last week on the *s. s. Nanking* of the China Mail Steamship Company for the purpose, of attending school in America. The *Nanking* will reach San Francisco about December 1, from which point the Chinese boys will proceed immediately for Boston where they will enter school. Their names from left to right are: William, Thomas, Harry, Alexander, and Charles, all having adopted Americanized names attached to their family name of Yuan. Had Yuan Shih-kai succeeded in his monarchical scheme, all of these youngsters would now be princes, but since he failed and China remains a republic, the family has decided to send them to America for education under American democratic influences. The oldest is seventeen years of age. They will first be taught privately in order to perfect their knowledge of the English language after which they will attend the public schools as preparation for college. They expect to remain in America for at least eight years. Yuan Shih-kai had in all thirty-four children and of the entire group these are the only ones to be sent abroad for an education. They are

traveling to America in company with L. M. Bocker of the Associated Mission Treasurers' office, whose home is at Solomon, Kansas. While in the United States their education will be under the personal supervision of Rev. Robert Speer of the Presbyterian Missionary Board of 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Who's Who In China

We have just glanced over with much interest the second edition of *Who's Who In China*, published by *Millard's Review*, in Shanghai. It is an interesting, instructive and generally useful volume of more than three hundred pages, well illustrated and well printed. The biographical sketches have been brought well up to date, and for readers who wish to follow intelligently the course of events in China, we believe it is an almost indispensable reference book. On many occasions we have found the first edition useful, and the second edition, just published, is quite an improvement on the former, especially in the matter of index, which is arranged alphabetically for ready reference.

The editors, Miss M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong, say in the foreword:

"This book contains the pictures and biographies of some of China's political, financial, business and professional leaders. The material incorporated in this book has been reproduced practically without change from the pages of *Millard's Review* during the past three years. In each issue of the *Review* there appears at least one picture and biographical sketch of

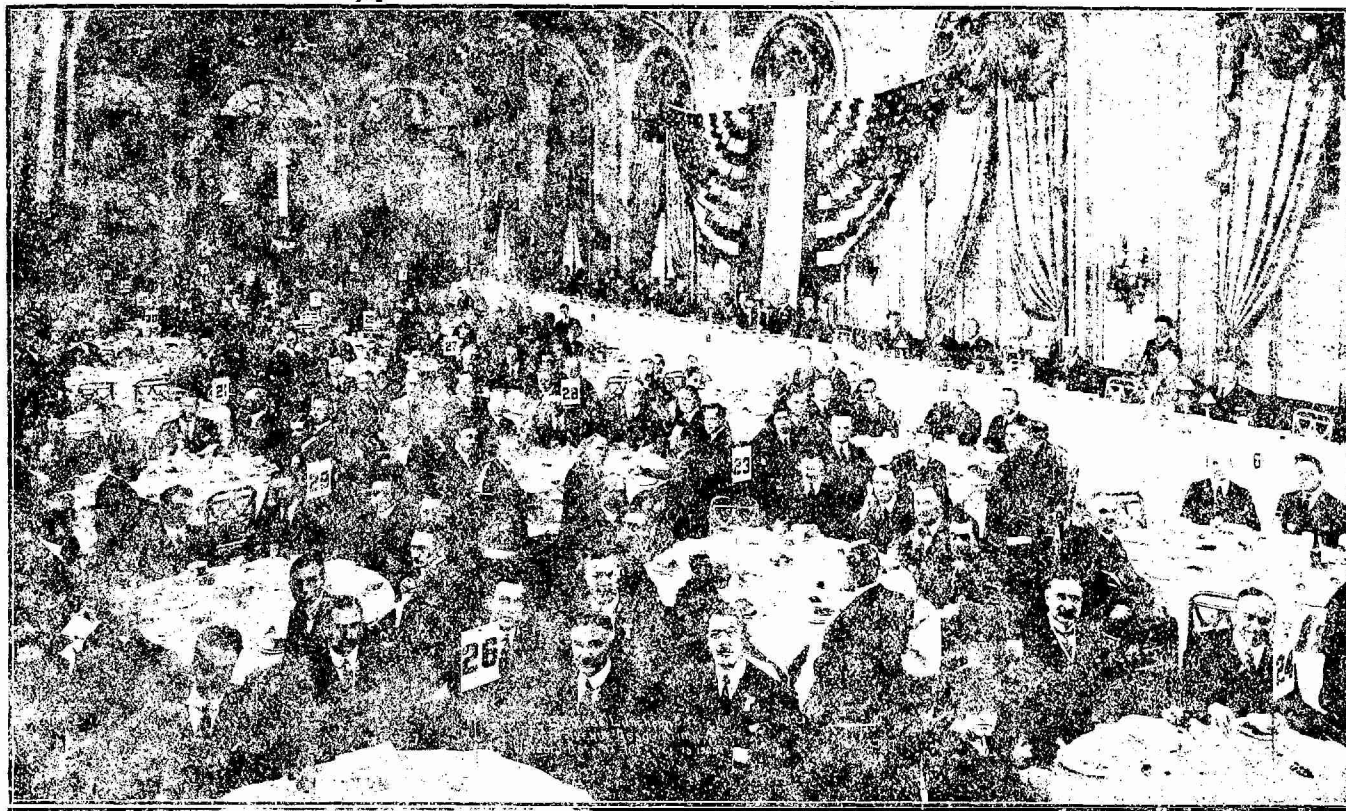
some citizen of the Republic of China who has gained renown because of his achievements in some field of endeavor.

"The world war brought the problems of China to the very forefront of world attention and it is necessary now for every one to know the men who are making China. This applies equally to the people of China as it applies to citizens of foreign countries having an interest in the future development of this country.

"Owing to the rapid changes now taking place in the political life of China, many of the persons in this volume no longer hold the positions accredited to them when the biographies were written. The fact that there has been at least four cabinet changes since January 1, 1918 will show how difficult it is to keep up with politics in China. This very fact emphasizes the necessity for close study in order to keep abreast of the times."

We are glad to be able to say that publications in the English language on current Chinese affairs are becoming more and more frequent, and among them the present *Who's Who In China* occupies a prominent place.—*North China Star*, Tientsin. C. J. F.

Celebrating China's Birthday in New York



The anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic was celebrated on October 15, at a luncheon given by the Fifth Avenue Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, City. More than 300 prominent New York businessmen attended the function and in addition there were present several of the visiting financiers attending the first meeting of the International Banking Consortium. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, was chairman and the principle speaker was I. C. Suez, Chinese Consul-General in New York. Among those at the speakers table were the following: C. C. Nieh of Shanghai, cotton manufacturer; P. K. Chu of the Chinese World's Students Federation; Emil M.

Scholz, American representative of the Trans-Pacific Magazine; John Jay Abbott of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago; Edward B. Bruce of the Pacific Development Corporation; Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the Chinese Consortium Conference; Sir Charles Addis of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and director of the Bank of England; Mrs. Willard Straight, Dr. J. W. Jenks president of the China Society of New York; Y. G. Chen, president of the Chinese Students Club of Columbia University. In the audience are H. E. Page of the General Electric Company, L. Jacob of the China and Java Export Company, and Mr. Green, representative of Yale and Towne, all of Shanghai.

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Men and Events

Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Lee, will be at home to their friends at 30 Scott Road, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon, November 13, from 4:30 to 7 p. m.

Miss Alice Rehr of Wheeling, West Virginia, arrived in Shanghai last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Horne and Company, 419 Avenue Joffre.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Myron Linebarger recently returned from America, have taken up their residence in what was formerly the Austrian Consulate at 29 Medhurst Road.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur and Mrs. W. W. Lockwood will be at home to their friends on the afternoon of Thursday, November 18, from 4 to 7 o'clock at 2 Barchet Road, Shanghai.

The monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the Shanghai American School was held at the school, 172 N. Szechuen Road on Wednesday, November 10, at 4 o'clock.

F. J. Raven of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, Shanghai, returned to Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* last week after several months spent in America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Raven and children.

The inauguration of the Tsang-Shih Railway was held in Wu-kaing-hsien, Chihli, on November 1. The ceremony was conducted by Albert Kwong, representative of Minister Yeh Kung-cho, of the Department of Communications.

Frederick W. Stevens, representative of the American banks in the International Banking Consortium, expects to arrive in Shanghai about December 20, according to word received this week from Thomas W. Lamont of the J. P. Morgan Company.

G. F. Ashley of the China Realty Company, Shanghai, departed this week on a short business trip to Hankow. Later Mr. Ashley is planning to visit Ichang and points up the Yangtse through the gorges on a pleasure trip. Upon his return back in Shanghai Mr. Ashley is planning to depart for America on home leave.

The World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, held a reception on Tuesday, November 9, at 3 o'clock, in honor of Chen Kia Ken, a promoter of modern education in China. Mr. Chen has recently come to Shanghai to consult with the educationalists here concerning the founding of Amoy University.

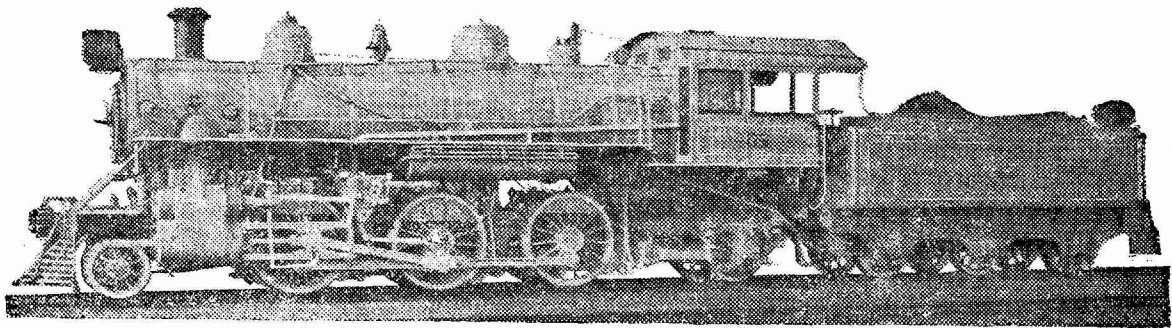
E. A. Russel, vice-president of the Otis Elevator Company of Chicago, Ill., was in Shanghai this week enroute to Hongkong, India, Straits Settlements, on a trip around the world. Mr. Russel is a brother-in-law of the Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China at Peking. He is accompanied by Mrs. Russel and daughter.

Among those expected to arrive on the *s. s. Ecuador* on Thursday, November 11, were Paul Jernigan of the Standard Oil Company, and Mrs. Jernigan and son, returning from home leave; J. Eichwald, of the Koster Company, who has been in Japan for the past month; Mrs. Eichwald and son; Mrs. Edward Marsden who will visit her son, H. E. Marsden of the Standard Oil Company; Mrs. T. C. Britton; and T. E. Doremus, who has been in Japan on a short business trip.

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The delegates from the World Sunday School Convention recently held in Japan were in Shanghai last week attending a two day convention for the Chinese delegates who did not attend the convention. More than 5,000 were present at the Sunday conference. They are on a tour around the world and will visit many places of interest before returning to America. While in Shanghai the representatives subscribed \$4,000 for the North China Famine Relief Fund.

A memorial service, concert, dinner and dance was held in celebration of the second anniversary of Armistice Day on Thursday, November 11. A church service was held at the Cathedral on Thursday morning at which men from the British gunboats in port attended. Beginning with the service at the cathedral at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning a two minutes silence was observed as suggested by King George. A bronze memorial tablet in honor of the twenty-two members of Shanghai Club was unveiled at the club at 12 o'clock, by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, assisted by Brodie A. Clark and E. C. Pearce.

According to a statement of U. S. immigrations officials at San Francisco, thousands of Chinese residents of the United States are returning to China, and if the present exodus continues America may soon face a Chineseless America, something almost as unbelievable as a revoltless Mexico. Some of the reasons advanced for the exodus are the increased costs of living in America and the fact that the Chinese who have amassed capital in the United States, now have great opportunities for investment in business enterprise in their home country. It is said that great numbers of Chinese who have made their fortunes in America are now opening up retail and manufacturing businesses in the leading ports of China. Practically the only Chinese outside of the student classes, who are now going to the United States, according to the immigration authorities, are wealthy merchants, who remain in America for brief business visits. Twenty years ago there were 30,000 Chinese in San Francisco alone, while today there are less than 15,000. The Chinese population in California, during the last ten years has decreased from 37,000 to 33,000. If the present exodus continues it is predicted that there will remain less than 25,000 Chinese in the United States in a comparatively few years. The Chinese residents of the United States consist largely of Cantonese laborers and their descendants who originally went to America for employment in railway construction. Most of them are now engaged in various business enterprises and many have amassed fortunes. The figures given above do not, of course, include about 2,000 students in the various American schools, colleges and universities, which number is rapidly increasing.

News from North China

The fourth session of the North China International Medical Society was held at the British Legation Theater at 8.30 p.m. on Monday evening, in Peking.

The autumn meeting of the Tientsin Race Club commenced on Tuesday, the first race being timed for 11 a. m. The races continued until Thursday with nine events each day and with an off-day on Saturday with seven events.

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The attention of all American citizens residing in the Shanghai Consular District is invited to the fact that a Register of American Citizens is kept in this Consulate-General. All who have not registered, or who have not re-registered within the last twelve months, are hereby requested to do so. The advisability of such action is obvious, especially for such persons as may require emergency passports or Consular protection.

Applicants for initial registration should bring with them all available documentary evidence of American citizenship including any passport in their possession; and should be accompanied by an identifying witness.

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Negotiations between the Ministry of Navy and the Curtiss Company for the purchase of hydroplanes to the Chinese government have been resumed. In case they come to a successful issue, treasury bonds will be issued to pay the price.

Mr. Stevens, head of the Inter-Allied Technical Board created for the management of the Chinese Eastern and the Siberian Railways during the Allied expedition to Siberia, is now visiting in Peking, and was received by the President in audience on the afternoon of November 2.

The officials in the Ministry of Finance, whose monthly salaries are over hundred dollars, will have to pay a compulsory contribution of 20 percent of their salaries towards the famine relief fund for three months, commencing from November 1. Other Ministries are also enforcing the same order.

A procession in aid of the campaign to raise funds for famine relief was held at Tientsin on Monday. The procession was composed of students of the various Chinese colleges and business men. All the foreign concessions were visited in turn. Leaflets were distributed to onlookers along the route.

A reception in honor of Mrs. Newell, formerly connected with the American Legation in Peking, was held at the Old Women's Home on Han Yu Hutung, Peking, yesterday. Many friends of the Home were present on the occasion. Mrs. Newell while residing at Peking was one of the supporters of the institution.

The Chinese authorities have made representations through the Legation Quarter Administration to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body that the Russian Post Office, situated in the Legation Quarter be closed down. The Russian post offices in other places have already been closed. It is believed that the Chinese request will be complied with by the Diplomatic Body.

Rev. C. Spurgeon Medhurst read a paper on "Unto This Last," a study of present day industrial problems, at the weekly meeting of the International Christian Fellowship, Peking, held on Wednesday evening in the Language School. The chair was taken by Miss Bowden Smith. Those who were present took part in the discussion that followed the reading of the paper.

This afternoon, the first of a series of bi-monthly meetings of the North China Association of Teachers of English will be held at Lockhart Hall of the Pre-Medical School of the Union Medical College. The first meeting will be especially for Chinese teachers of English and for those foreigners newly come to China and who sooner or later will be teaching English classes in some form or the other.

Members of the last Parliament at Peking held a meeting on November 1, and appointed a committee to draft a declaration against the so-called illegal action of the government in deciding to elect a new Parliament while the old Parliament has not yet served out its term. The authorities in Peking do not view this movement with anxiety, knowing that these members of Parliament are only after their rice bowls, and are not fighting for a principle.

C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate to the International Peace Conference, who is now visiting in Peking, has declined to accept the office of Chairman of the Commission for the Study of the German and Austrian Treaties, and is returning to Shanghai in a day or so. On Sunday last he gave a luncheon to

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some of his friends in Peking. Since his arrival in the Capital he has been busily engaged with attending dinner functions. Mrs. Wang is also visiting in Peking.

By order of the Ministry of Justice a special commission is being appointed to deal with the question of Russian courts in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone. Chang Yi-peng, Vice-Minister of Justice, will be chairman of that commission and the members will consist of Chien Tai and fourteen legal experts. By order of the same Ministry, Huang Yi-pao, Superintendent of Prisons at Peking, will proceed to Harbin to reorganize the prisons in that region and introduce modern methods.

The government at Peking has received a telegram from the Living Buddha at Urga denying the truth of the report that he had contracted a loan with the Mitsui firm. The telegram reads: "I have never made any secret loan contracts with any foreign countries, and I will not give my consent to any loans made by subordinates of any government. I want the Peking government to declare to the Diplomatic Body that if any such loans are contracted, the Living Buddha will refuse to recognize them."

Nine provinces have sent their representatives to Peking to join the movement for the abolition of the Tuchun system. Knowing that it cannot go against the public opinion, the government has been showing much attention to these representatives and assuring them that sooner or later the Tuchun system will be abolished. It has issued circular telegrams to various organizations in the provinces informing them that it is in favor of the movement and asking them to refrain from using violent methods to attain their aim.

On November 2, the Rev. L. C. Porter, Dean of the Peking University, delivered an address before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild. The lecturer disclaimed originality for his address which, he stated, was mainly a transcription of writings by Dr. Hu Suh, Professor of the Peking Government University. Mr. Porter referred to the scientific influences of Europe and America, and traced the oriental currents of thought through Egypt, India and lastly China, adding that the mingling of all these streams of philosophic thought is the problem of the years ahead.

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, former editor of the *Peking Leader*, and at present professor in Tsing Hua College, has been invited by Dr. T. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and one of the Chinese representatives to the League of Nations, to assist the Chinese delegation as an expert. Dr. Tyau has accepted the invitation and will sail about the middle of December with Mrs. Tyau for Europe. Since writing "London through Chinese Eyes," Dr. Tyau has completed a new book entitled "China Awakened." Since his return to China in 1916, he has published four books.

A mass meeting of representatives of all colleges and universities in Peking was held in the lecture hall of the Law College last Sunday at the request of the Kirin students residing in the Capital to discuss the Hungchun affairs. Several reports were read by those who just came from Hungchun giving details of the occupation of the district by Japanese soldiers. As a result of the discussion a telegram was sent to General Chang Tso-ling and Pao Kuei-ching requesting them

to issue a circular telegram against the outrages committed by the Japanese troops so that the whole country may know what is going on in that province.

The Acting Minister of Great Britain has lodged a protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointing out the fact that in Shensi, Yunnan, Szechwan and Canton, opium is still being planted. The local authorities not only do not suppress the planting of poppy, but also are imposing a tax pro rata on the area of land devoted to opium cultivation and using the revenue from that source for military purposes. The British Charge d'Affairs advises that the government call the local authorities to account and take a drastic measure for the suppression of poppy cultivation.

Ladies of Tientsin have organized a committee to collect funds for relief of famine sufferers. The newly formed women's committee to work for the North China International Society for Famine Relief, held their first meeting on Monday at the home of Mrs. S. J. Fuller, American Consulate, Tientsin. The idea of a women's committee, to sell medals and collect subscriptions, was first started one week ago. Seven teams have already been organized. The teams consist each of ten ladies, and during the next week, these have undertaken to thoroughly canvass the concessions—banks, shops, private houses, hotels, theaters.

Japan has decided to consent to China's request for the levying of a surtax on import duty for one year for famine relief purposes. An official note to the above effect has been sent by Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The second step will be the negotiations for a loan with the surtax as security in order to provide the necessary famine relief fund. As the Chinese government has not yet recognized the new Consortium and as the members of the old Consortium have refused to take up the proposition themselves since the new Consortium has been formed, China will have to look into some other quarters for the desired fund.

Peking, November 6, 1920.

News from Central China

A batch of Hunanese students passed Hankow this week from Changsha en route to Paotingfu, where they intend to join the ranks under General Wu Pei-fu.

About one thousand catties of opium were burned in Wuchang on November 5, by order of the magistrate. The burning was attended by several officials and also a large crowd.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was celebrated by Japanese subjects in Hankow on October 31. Consul-General A. Segawa entertained Chinese officials and foreign friends at the Japanese Consulate.

The Provincial Educational Association of Hupeh, after being in the hands of Anfuities for four years, was given new birth last Saturday, when leading educationalists in Wuchang met to consider plans to reorganize it.

J. C. Olivers, secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. at Hangchow, visited Hankow with his parents who have recently arrived from America. They left Hankow on Wednesday for Nanking prior to returning to Hangchow.

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The obsequies of Mr. Li Tai Chun, uncle of the former President Li Yuan-hung, were celebrated during the last week on such an elaborate scale as is seldom seen in Hankow. The funeral procession was considerably over a mile in length.

Charges are brought against Tan Yen-kai of Changsha, by the Hunan Provincial Assembly for issuing fresh bank notes, imposing excessive taxes, embezzling public funds, and practising nepotism in the provincial administration.

The Wuhan branch of the Chinese Boy Scouts Association of China will hold a rally early in December next. Half the proceeds of the rally will be devoted to the famine relief funds, the other half going to the funds of the Boy Scouts Association.

Doctor Mary Stone, a noted Chinese woman doctor recently arrived from America, is visiting Hankow now. She is at present connected with a hospital in Kiukiang. An address will be given this evening by Doctor Stone before the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

The output of the Government Arsenal at Han-yang has almost doubled recently. With their present equipment and facilities they are turning out about 2,400 guns and 20 machine guns every month. The arsenal is under direct control from Peking.

There is yet no definite news regarding the final settlement of the Russian Concession in Hankow. Many of the local officials have been instructed by Peking to make plans for taking back the Russian holding; but no prospect for action is yet in sight.

Two delegates of the Shantung People's Convention are visiting Hankow this week. They will confer with the local students union and the Hankow committee preparing for the convocation of the People's Convention on the steps to be taken to bring about the convention.

Two theatricals were staged in Hankow by the faculty and students of Boone University, Wuchang, on Saturday evening in aid of the famine relief work in North China. The play, "The American Hustler in China" was half in English and two foreign members of Boone University took part.

The Provincial educational office entertained Dr. Dewey at dinner on November 5, when the Educational Commissioner, the speaker of the Provincial Assembly, and representatives of the various schools and colleges expressed their appreciation of Dr. Dewey's work for the cause of China's education.

According to news from the Provincial Assembly of Wuchang delegates from sixty-nine districts of Hupeh have approached the President's office in Peking and Premier Chin Yun-peng requesting them to have Hsia Shou-kang fill up the vacancy of Civil Governor of Hupeh. Hsia has promised to leave Peking within ten days.

Members of the Old Parliament which was to have been called *Chungking* at Chungking, Szechuen, in October had it not been for party dissensions among military factions, have circularized the various provinces claiming that the mandate issued by the Peking government convoking parliament is illegal.

Four delegates were sent to Peking recently by the Hupeh Provincial Assembly to confer with the government on the question of adopting the system of local self-government in Hupeh and of disbanding superfluous troops in the province. Tuchun Wang



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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Chan-yuan is also in favor of removing superfluous troops.

Frank A. Gray, an American agricultural specialist, has been recently added to the staff of Boone University, Wuchang. Mr. Gray is spending the present year at the Nanking Language School, and in consultation with the School of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, will work out a plan for the extension of their work in this center.

The delegates representing the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow at the second annual conference of the British Chamber of Commerce of China and Hongkong now in session at Shanghai are: J. W. Burtwell, Dodwell and Company; C. A. Fraser, Findlay, Richardson and Company; and A. E. Marker, Arnhold, Brothers and Company.

The British Consular Court at Chungking gave the following verdict regarding the death of R. A. Covil, assistant manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Chungking: The verdict of the court is that the death of R. A. Covil was caused by deliberate rifle fire by unidentified Kweichow troops, and that these troops are therefore guilty of murder.

Ta Chang, leader of the largest opium smuggling group in the Japanese Concession of Hankow, has proposed to levy their members on the volume of opium traffic in order to bribe the various Chinese newspapers in Hankow for withholding smuggling news. The levies will range from \$130 to \$5 per month on one smuggling house according to the size of their business.

The enrollment in the middle school of Boone University this fall is 330. The college students are well distributed in the various courses offered. There are ten students in the Divinity School, and eight more taking primary Greek. More than ten students are taking the library course, and sixteen taking the commercial course. Only in the science is there an insufficient number to make effective classes.

The steamer *Mei Shun* of the American West-China Steam Navigation Company left Hankow for Chungking, Szechuen, on November 3. This steamer starts the first American line operating on the Yangtze River. Messrs. L. C. Gillespie and Sons, agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and of the Insurance Company of North America, have been appointed agents in Hankow for this American steamship company.

General Chao Heng-ti and other militarists in Hunan have received a telegram from Ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling of Tientsin in which they are requested to give up all disputes regarding the election of provincial government and the drafting of provincial constitution and adopt the system of local self-government in Hunan without delay. Mr. Hsiung explained that now is the opportune moment for Hunan to establish their provincial government, as Hunan is at present neither governed by the North nor by the South—adding that if Hunanese fails to avail of this opportunity they will face increasing difficulties later on.

A recovery of the market for exports in Hankow is not anticipated for some little time in view of the conditions ruling both in Europe and America, according to the report of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for last week. The coal strike in England and the coming elections in America are each having their effect on business. In the market for imported

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piece goods, there is very little change to report. If anything the market was inclined slightly toward the optimistic side, but the unfortunate big failure of a well known and long established piece goods hong will tend to make credit facilities more difficult and add another obstacle to be trading.

Dr. John Dewey, the noted American educator and philosopher of the Peking Government University, delivered six lectures on education and social reform before students of government as well as missionary schools above middle school grade in Wuchang in the auditorium of the Wuchang Government Teacher's College on November 4—6, when he was visiting Wuchang from Changsha. His addresses were interpreted by Dr. T. L. Ling, Professor of the Government Teacher's College. The students in Wuchang were divided into groups of about one thousand each to hear Dr. Dewey at separate times. On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Dewey met delegates of schools and colleges in Wuhan in a conference to answer personally their inquiries, and it is expected that after this conference with Dr. Dewey the succumbed students union of Wuhan will come to life again. During his visit in Wuchang, Dr. Dewey stopped at Boone University. His visit to Wuchang was warmly welcomed by the educational circles there. He is visiting Hankow today to see the developments of this commercial city.

Hankow, November 7, 1920.

News from South China

Generals Chen Chiung-ming, Li Fook-lum, Ngai Bong-ping, and Admiral Tang are now conferring upon ways and means to disband the superfluous troops of the province.

Before Ma Chi of the Kwangsi Army, director-general of the Government Arsenal at Shekcheng, left his post, he set fire to the buildings and seriously damaged the plant, which is second largest in China.

Tsen Chun-hsuan, Wen Tsung-yao, Yang Wing-tai, and all other important leaders of the Canton Military government have left Canton before the arrival of the Cantonese army under Chen Chiung-ming entered Canton, October 29. The British and the Japanese consuls in Shameen have helped all the Kwangsi Party leaders to leave the city through Shameen.

Trade, school, government, and many other activities were suspended partly or altogether in Canton from September 26, to October 30. To avoid looting by soldiers, many Cantonese shops have stored their valuable goods at Shameen, the foreign concession, the storage running from three to seven dollars a case of ordinary size. According to an estimate of a local Chinese paper, the goods stored there is worth more than \$70,000,000.

Canton for the Cantonese Movement was outwardly successful this week during which the Kwangsi-ites began to evacuate Canton, October 27. When Mu Yung-hsien, the dismissed but unwilling-to-go Tuchun, a native of Kwangsi, formally notified the Allied Cantonese army that he would depart and requested Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, the new Military Governor, to be responsible for the preservation of peace and order in Canton after his surrender of power and office.

The Cantonese merchants and leading citizens, meeting at the Canton General Chamber of Commerce October 29, have resolved that Tsen Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting have no authority to declare the abolition of the Military government or the cancellation of the independence of Kwangtung from the Central government at Peking, requesting General Chen Chiung-ming, leader of the Cantonese army, to consult Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leading Cantonese regarding the proper action to be taken towards the mentioned matters.

The following Cantonese have been mentioned for chiefs of the departments of Kwangtung government under the new regime: General Chen Chiung-ming for Military Governor; Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, for Civil Governor; Liu Chung-kai, for Commissioner of Finance; Li Mau-chi, for Salt Commissioner; Frank W. Lee for Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; and Ngai Bong-ping, to remain Police Commissioner, unless promoted Civil Governor of the Province upon the desire to Admiral Tang to return to the Navy.

Yang Wing-tai, the Civil Governor supported by the Kwangsi party, resigned at the same time with Mu Yung-hsien, the Military Governor of Kwangtung, October 27. Before Yang left the city, he turned over the seal of the civil governor to General Ngai Bong-ping, the Commissioner of Police, then senior civil official in Canton. On October 29, Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, the new Military Governor, was asked by the local citizens concurrently act as the Civil Governor pending the regular appointment of a successor to Mr. Yang. Mr. Yang was appointed Civil Governor by the Military government then under Tsen Chun-hsuan.

The Military government at Canton, the section under Tsen Chun-hsuan and Lu-Yung-ting, was formally dissolved October 27. Tsen himself, being the Chairman of the Administrative Council, having resigned October 23. The remnants of the Members of Parliament in Canton, about fifty in all at the last count, were told to get out of the city as soon as possible by Tsen, each being given \$50 for travelling expenses. Some have remained in Canton and are sending out invitations to those who have been compelled to leave Canton last March with Dr. Wu Ting-fang and others to return to Canton to reestablish the Military government here.

The Kwangsi forces in Kwangtung, after their defeat at Waichow, October 22, and Sheklung, October 25, returned to Canton and departed again for the North River districts where they will be concentrated at Tsingyun City. If reinforcement is able to reach them from Peking or Nanking, they will fight their way back to Canton; otherwise, they will return to Kwangsi peacefully. Before their departure from Kwangtung, they are expected to surrender their arms, but it is unlikely they will do so. On October 29, when the Cantonese attempted to disarm some of the Kwangsiites at Wongsha and on the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, some fightings occurred, and more than fifty persons, including men of both army and several civilians, were killed or wounded. The Citizens Committee of Canton have promised to pay Mu Yung-hsien and his retiring Kwangsi officials and soldiers \$2,000,000 as expenses for moving home; but in view of the unreasonable conduct of the Kwangsiites before their final departure, it is not believed that the whole \$2,000,000 will be paid. The Cantonese

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merchants and friends of Mu Yung-hsien have been working hard to get the \$2,000,000 for the Kwangsi-ites, as they have advanced funds to Mu and are trying to refund themselves through this means. There is doubt that much of the \$2,000,000 will really go to the departing Kwangsiites.

Canton, October 30, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

- November 4.* Peking dispatch says numerous telegrams have been received from provinces protesting against International Consortium loans.
- November 5.* General Li Shun's body taken to Tientsin for burial.
- November 6.* C. T. Wang in Peking interview advises Chinese government to cancel Japan's privileges under 21 Demands.—Plans announced for Haichow harbor improvement to cost \$6,000,000.—Peking dispatch tells of shelling of Uрга by Red forces.
- November 7.* Kiangsu assemblyman protests against Shanghai Chinese stock and produce exchange as illegal organization.
- November 9.* Szechuen authorities notify Peking they will hold salt revenues for payment of troops.—Cantonese troops move against stronghold of General Lu in Kwangsi.
- November 10.* Premier Chin Yun-ping announces that unification of China has been completed.—Court system for Russians in China promulgated by Ministry of Justice.

JAPAN

- November 7.* Japanese organizations start famine relief fund for North China.
- November 8.* Japanese feel Federal administration will set aside California anti-alien land law, Tokio press says.

GENERAL

- November 4.* Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate, elected president of the United States by a large majority.—California anti-Japanese land law adopted by state vote.—London dispatch says split threatened in English miner union by recent settlement.—Reds claim to have broken center General Wrangel's forces.
- November 5.* Harding assured of 346 electoral votes.—Senator Lodge mentioned for Secretary of State, Generals Wood and Pershing for Secretary of War.—London dispatch says Japan is contracting with British makers for heavy shells and armament.—Key to Crimea captured by Bolsheviks.
- November 6.* Miner's advised to resume work in England following failure of strike.—Belgian cabinet resigns.—Plebiscite may be held in Greece to decide ruler, Paris dispatch says.
- November 7.* San Francisco dispatch says test case on anti-alien law will be taken to courts.—Workmen return to British mines.

November 8. British and French press look with favor on election of Harding.—Drys routed in Scotch election.

November 9. William J. Bryan urges resignation of Wilson and immediate assumption of presidency by Harding.—American mission in South Russia falls into hands of Reds, terrorism reigning in Moscow.—Civil war claiming new victims in Ireland.

November 10. Rotterdam dispatch says Russian Reds are starting missionary campaign in United States.—Public service laborers strike in Berlin.—France and Great Britain agree on German indemnity.—Seventeen killed in Irish riots near Dublin.

Correspondence

What Should Be the Position of Chinese Literature in China's New Education?

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

To say with accuracy from the very start of our discussion just what position should be that of Chinese literature in China's New Education is no easy matter. The precise conclusion can be reached only when something is known of the aim of the New Education. Let us at the outset indicate by an example why that aim should be known first. In order to judge the usefulness of a car to a tourist, we must find out exactly where he wants to go. While it cannot be denied that a carriage must be of great value to a land traveller, that it is likewise so to a voyager can no longer be maintained. So, if we do not know the aim of China's New Education first, and wish to determine what position should her literature occupy in it, then we are in the same troublesome condition as when estimate what will be the value of a car to one who, we do not know, will travel by land or sea.

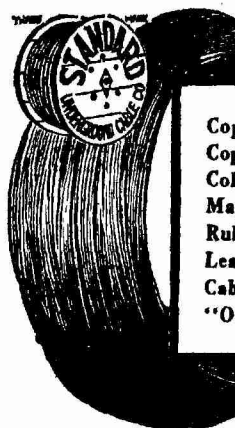
Then emerges this question: What is the aim of China's New Education after all? To this question there is hardly an answer which will meet the approval of all people. But, it suffices here to give just what is taken for granted by the people at large or the majority of the people. The present educational aim of China, as they say, is to produce men of great ability, of great thinking power, willing to help others and free from selfishness.

With this aim in mind, let us go on to ask whether Chinese literature can be employed for realizing this aim; and, when it can, whether there will be no other better way for this purpose. In case, we can finally prove that literature is the best means for realizing our new educational aim, then we are sure that literature will hold the sway in China's education.

Many say, "Chinese literature is too elegant and difficult to study, and rarely mastered by the majority. Even we do succeed in its studies, (at the entire expense of our time and energy), we won't get so much out of it as the labor we put into it deserved to get. It is merely an art of good writing which is of little value to our modern life—let alone the aim of our New Education. So, Chinese literature, should not possess the pre-dominance in Chinese education."

The fact that Chinese literature is hard to study is admitted by all, but the argument that it is of no consequence to the goal of Chinese education remains to be proved. Those people who hold such ideas are "pin-headed," and "myopic." They do not know what literature is, though they do know what is the aim of Chinese education. But, only knowing the latter, they are not qualified to enter upon our discussion. They mistake, seemingly, a car for something only capable to sail in water, as in the case of our example given at the beginning. So, although they know exactly the traveller goes by land, and although the car will be of great service to him, yet they still say to him, "Oh, this car is useless to you, because it can move only in water!"

Chinese literature does not consist only in treatises, poems, and compositions, as those think; nay, it is rather a complete record of what our ancestors did, thought, and were. By studying it, we know our ancestors observed, uttered, and experienced, and by knowing all this, we obtain the key to a free and right use of reason, we obtain a stock of experience and we obtain a great deal of moral sense. Reasoning power, experience and sense of morality are the essential materials for the building up of a man with high intellectual ability and strong character; at whom and at the production of whom our New Education aims. Space does not permit me to show in detail how necessary these materials are to the production of such man. Yet, better a little than none; let me accordingly just give another example. We notice the clouds become dark, the wind begins to blow, the barometer shows a certain degree, then we infer that it will rain. As it has not yet rained, how can we say, "It will rain?" What tells us so? Well, it is of course experience. Because we have experienced that rain must follow those phenomena, so this time we conclude it will rain. Else it is unlikely that we know what will happen at all. This shows merely the need and importance of our having experience; as to the need and importance of our possessing moral sense and reasoning power, one can so easily think out for one's self without my explanation that I must give place for further discussions.



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Street, London, S. W. 1.

Another question is then inevitably raised: Since literature is one means to attain the aim of Chinese education, as proved above, does it therefore follow that there will be no other and better means? Can not something other than literature secure a higher place in Chinese education?

It seems to many Chinese quite true that all the foreign countries by the aid of scientific works are progressing as fast as locomotives, while China, like a station, roots herself deeply into a strong foundation and remains still, on account of her lack of the so-called knowledge of truth. They hold that in order to make China keep up with those far advanced countries, she should adopt science as the sole constituent of her education. Let us see whether this statement holds good.

The Chinese now lack morality, open-mindedness, and experience more than everything else. China's troubles cannot be got rid of only by so simple a means as the scientific knowledge. China has been deprived of her natural resources and territories by foreign countries through the hand of our traitorous officials, because they want to fill their purses with money for finding pleasure and know hardly anything more or better. In our Civil War, these miserly devils rob us thousands of lives with a view to satisfying their own ambitious wants. Supreme China made a great improvement in scientific knowledge, then would these selfish devils stop to give our land and wealth to foreigners in exchange for money? would they cease to fight with each other for obtaining power and money at the expense of the lives of our innocent fellow country-men? I am sure that the more such things as motor-cars, electric fans, are invented through science, the more will be the longing for money, since more money is needed to secure them. And I am not un-equally sure that the more beautiful lives must perish and be made miserable when science makes guns and cannons shoot farther and more accurately. Therefore, China does not need science just now; as to when she will need, it remains to be seen. Anyhow, it is safe to say that China should emphasize less on science and more on morality which is one of the products of studying literature, because literature contains so many deeds and words done and spoken by moral men.

Nor only morality is more needed to China than science. The fruits of studying literature, such as ability to think and to solve problems, experience, must be regarded as having more value than the fruits which the knowledge of science yields us. The Chinese students probably know a little about science—though a little, but science none the less. But, what does it help them in the student movement? When a problem comes to them, which will they need more—thinking power and past experience or simply the formula of water H₂O and the velocity of sound 1125 feet per second? A problem to be solved is like a piece of cloth to be made into a dress. Experience is like a ruler; power to think, a pair of scissors; and science, only a needle or a thread. When the cloth has not been measured and cut, the needle and thread are waiting in vain to sew or stitch. If one still doubts the superiority of literature over science, I persuade him to go to, and ask, a dress-maker if the needle and thread can be of any use to him when he has not first secured any ruler and scissors.

Thus far, I have confined my discussion only to the questions what is the aim of China's New Education, whether literature can fulfil that aim, and, to reach that aim, whether literature is the "best" means. Now comes naturally the time when we should locate the position of our literature on our education. In a word, let us be not satisfied unless literature has the pre-dominance in our New Education.

Tientsin, China.

JOHN P. H. CHANG

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Bankers' Trust Company of New York, which has a special organisation for the dissemination in America of information in regard to British commercial and financial affairs, has circulated a work in which the position of the Bank of England is discussed. "The Bank of England (it says) does not acquire its standing because of its resources. Even its large capital and surplus of some £17,800,000 are exceeded or closely approached by those of several of the London joint stock banks, and far surpassed by those of the American Federal Reserve banks. The Bank's great influence is due to its possessing virtually the sole right of note issue in England, to its authority in management of public debt, to the acquisition of the government's deposit accounts, freedom from taxation, and other privileges granted in return for its service to the State. Despite all this authority the ownership and control of the bank remain solely in the hands of its private proprietors. The State has no proprietary interest in the capital of the bank and no voice in its management."

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations
of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change, when the situation is considered in its essential features. The demand for actual cotton has been fair on the part of Spinners, the largest part of the demand coming from covering shorts, and has firmed prices up a tael a picul, though in our opinion temporarily. Arrivals in the meantime are increasing daily and caution is advised in trading by buying sparingly as a material advance is unwarranted at the present time.

Yarn.—The market during the early part of the week reacted about five taels on profit taking and bearish rumors; rumors were circulated to the effect that an unrest was existing at Nanking. However, careful enquiries proved the rumors to be absolutely without foundation. The market at the close, showed considerable steadiness with purchases and further enquiries from Tientsin.

Liverpool, November 1, 1920.

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....43.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal 9.00 "
Good Middling American, Spot.....16.49 "
" " " January.....15.52 "
" " " March 15.16 "

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, November 4, 1920.

New York Market:—

January 20.18 Cents
March 20.02 "
May 19.72 "
Spot.....21.65 "

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay Market:—

No. Wire.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 26.00
" Nov./Dec..... " 26.25
Shanghai Spot..... " 23.50
" Nov./Dec..... " 23.25
" M-ginned, Nov./Dec... " 23.75
Ningpo New Crop Spot " 26.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The local silk market continues dull and inactive, with no inquiry from Europe or America. A few bales of Yellow Silk have changed hands for India.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 970
" " " Extra Chops..... " 930
" " " Medium Chops " 830
Tsateles Best Chops.....Tls. 820
" Market Chops..... " 790
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 370
" Market Chops..... " 350
Mienyang S. C. 2-3 " 480/460
Mienyang S. T. 1..... " 520

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, November 10th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 53½ is 1½d. higher than last week. Our Exchange Market has followed with a rise of 1d. to 5/4d. for T/T on London closing steady with 1d. over official rates offering for Dec./Jan. delivery. There is very little exchange business passing in connection with either Imports or Exports.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 34,670,000 an increase of Tls. 270,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... \$ 27,350,000 a decrease of \$ 480,000

Estimated value in Taels 54,600,000.

Stock of silver on 12th Nov. 1919 Taels 30,630,000.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thurs. Nov. 4	Friday Nov. 5	Sat. Nov. 6	Mon. Nov. 8	Tuesday Nov. 9	Wed. Nov. 10
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	5/4.120	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4
D/Dfts. "	—	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½
4m/s "	—	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½	5/4½
T/T India	318.620	320	312	312	316	316	312
T/T France	1,424.400	1465	1465	1465	1520	1545	1544
T/T N. Y.	92.870	92	91½	91½	90	89	90½
T/T H'kong	73.440	74	74	74	73½	73½	72½
T/T Japan	54.670	54½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½
T/T Batavia	295.860	305	305	305	305	305	305
T/T Straits	43.300	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	5/8.120	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8
6m/s " "	5/9.370	5/9½	5/9½	5/9½	5/9½	5/9½	5/9½
4m/s " D/P	—	5/8½	5/8½	5/8½	5/8½	5/8½	5/8½
4m/s " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4m/s B/F. } C., D/A, D/P }	1524.400	1565	1565	1565	1620	1645	1645
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	99.870	99	98½	98½	97	96	97½
4m/s " Docs	—	99½	99½	99	97½	96½	98

	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Nov. 10
†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.						
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	53½	54½	53½	54½	53½	53½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	253 ⁹⁰	253 ¹⁰	254 ²⁰	252 ⁰⁰	256 ⁰⁰	257 ⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰	111 ⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	72.3875	72.475	72.4375	72.525	72.45	72.4375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	5½%	5%	5%	5%	5%	7½%
*Closing Price in London for Pre- vious day.						

Bank of England rate of discount 7 %
Bank of France rate of discount 7 %
London open Market rate
of Discount 3 m/s. 6½ %
" " 4 m/s. 6½ %
" " 6 m/s. 6½ %

London on Paris T/T 58
London on Germany T/T —
New York on London T/T 337½
Bombay on London T/T 1/8½
Hongkong on " T/T 3/11½
Yokohama " " T/T 2/11½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, October 16, to October 30, 1920)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Hankwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. 1 Tael equal \$1 Gold.)

<i>S. S. Siberia Maru</i> , from U.S.A., September. 30.			Silver Dollars, Amer.....H. K. Tls. 2,816			Machines, Sewing Pcs. 1,250		
Handkerchiefs	Dozr	100	Silver Coins (10 cts.) Amer ..		1,494	Machinery	H.K. Tls.	15,943
Hosiery	"	118	Foreign Goods.			<i>S. S. Eldena</i> , October 23.		
Pitch	Pls.	315	Port Wine	Galls	1,729	To Boston.		
Treasure, Silver Bars.....Hk. Tls.		2,186,516	Sherry, in bulk.....	"	1,194	Bristles.....	Pls.	54
<i>S. S. Tsuyama Maru</i> , from U. S. A., October 2.			To Scranton.			Egg Whole, Dried	"	45
Iron Plates.....	Pls.	644	Silk Raw, Steam Filature:			To New York.		
" Wire Rope.....	"	22	Shanghai, White....Bls. 10 Pls.		10.07	Silk, Raw, Filature:		
" Manufactures of.....	"	729	<i>S. S. Arizona Maru</i> , October 16.			Wild, other Ports	"	10.41
Leadfoil and Tinfoil.....	"	721	To New York.			Bristles.....	"	45
Indigo Paste, Artificial.....	"	1,923	Musk.....	Taels	132	Hair, Horse Tail	"	20
Paper, Cardboard.....	"	383	To Seattle.			Hemp	"	608
Sugar of Milk	"	202	Egg, Whole, Dried	Pls.	844	Oil, Groundnut.....	"	55
Calculating Machines.....	Pcs.	10	" Yolk, Dried	"	25	Peas, White	"	450
Lanterns.....	"	3,600	" Albumen, Frozen	"	980	Rhubarb.....	"	104
Motor cars.....	"	3	" Whole, Frozen	"	4,269	Straw Braid, White.....	"	11
Typewriters	"	69	" Yolk, Frozen	"	844	Carpets	Pcs.	140
Hosiery	Doz.	35	Foreign Goods.			<i>S. S. Empress of Russia</i> , October 23.		
Dyes	Pkgs. 8 H.K. Tls.	2,479	Cylinders, Empty	Pcs.	10	To Bridgetown.		
Machinery	"	14,360	<i>S. S. Yamashiro Maru</i> , from U.S.A., October 4.			Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	Pls.	4.95
<i>S. S. Horisan Maru</i> , from U. S. A., October 1.			Sheetings, Grey, 9 lb.....	Pcs.	980	To Chicago.		
Paper, Strawboard	Pls.	1,768	Machines, Knitting	"	24	Tea, Green:		
" Unclassed	"	320	Typewriters	"	40	Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	"	31
Cigarette	Mille.	90,000	Bars Sheets.....	Pls.	62	Young Hyson, other Ports .	"	142
<i>S. S. Siberia Maru</i> , October 15.			Copper Tubes.....	"	5	Hyson, other Ports	"	37
To Boston.			Iron Plates.....	"	184	To New York.		
Silk, Refuse:			Iron Galvanized:			Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Shanghai	Bls. 3 Pls.	8.98	Wire Rope.....	"	85	White, other Ports. Bls. 120	"	120.94
To Chicago.			Bacon and Hams	"	6	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Carpets.....	Pcs.	5	Indigo Paste, Artificial.....	"	655	White, Shanghai ... Bls. 35	"	35.87
To New York.			Paint, Enamel	"	10	Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:			Paper, Enamelled.....	"	55	Wild, other Ports ... Bls. 20	"	20.31
White, Shanghai ... Bls. 15	Pls.	15.36	Wax, Paraffin	"	58	Silk Pongees, Shantung.....	"	21.95
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:			<i>S. S. Woonsocket</i> , October 16.			Tea, Black, Hankow.....	"	1
White, other Ports .. Bls. 60	"	60.87	To New York.			Chinaware, Coarse.....	"	186
Silk, Pongees, Shantung.....	"	16.18	Camphor	Pls.	50	" Fine.....	"	129
" Piece Goods.....	"	0.64	Cotton, Raw	"	946	Strawbraid, Mottled.....	"	11
Carpets	Pcs.	3	Feather, Fowl	"	7	" White	"	160
To San Francisco.			Intestines, Pig	"	129	Musk	Taels	145
Tea, Black, Hankow.....	Pls.	2	Hats, Rush.....	Pcs.	22,725	To Scranton.		
Tea Green:			<i>S. S. Manila Maru</i> , from U. S. A., October 7.			Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang.....	"	7	Iron Bars.....	Pls.	1,232	White, other Ports .. Bls. 10	Pls.	9.82
Young Hyson, Kiukiang.....	"	16	" Nails	"	1,198	Silk, Raw, Steam Filature :		
Walnuts, in shell	"	750	" Sheets	"	586	White, Shanghai ... Bls. 10	"	10.01
Carpets.....	Pcs.	4	Cement	"	37			
Treasure:								

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New Books and Publications

The Rising Tide of Color

"*The Rising Tide of Color*" by Lathrop Stoddard.
Charles Scribner's & Sons N. Y. 1920.

SUCH is the title of a new book from the pen of a well known writer whose opinions carry more than the ordinary amount of weight. There is an introduction by Madison Grant, Chairman of the New York Zoological Society and author of "The Passing of the Great Race," so that Dr. Stoddard's book appears with scientific credentials of a high order.

The general thesis of the "The Rising Tide of Color" is that the colored races of the world, the yellow, brown, black and red are increasing out of all proportions to the white, that white supremacy is becoming increasingly more insecure, and that unless firm and drastic measures are taken, the ascendancy of the great white race will vanish from the earth before the rising tide of color. The precariousness of white paramountcy has been rendered still more patent from Europe's Armageddon which is graphically pictured as a frenzy of fratricidal strife in which the flower of white manhood has been sacrificed and the white stock diminished and debilitated beyond calculation just at a time when it could least afford to show anything but a solid and united front against the colored races of the world. Nor has the Peace of Versailles done more than to sow the Dragon's Teeth of further discord.

It is not the duty of a review to attempt refutation. But to understand the position of writers like Stoddard and Madison Grant one has to bear in mind that there are in general two opposed views as to race based upon the relative emphasis placed upon the factors of heredity and environment. On the one hand there are those who contend that race is founded upon permanence and distinctness of qualities, both physical and mental. Race represents a certain immutability of bodily characters with which is closely associated the immutability of psychical predispositions and impulses. Anthropometry, it is thought, proves the former, while the Mendelian theory of inheritance would create at least a presumption in favor of the latter.

The opposing race theory, on the other hand, asserts that races are not distinct physical entities and that the physical and psychical characters and qualities of one race can be developed in the members of another race through the slow and arduous process of education and environment. It is argued that many of the assumptions of anthropometrists of the past generation as to the constancy of the so-called cephalic index are unwarranted. For example, the East European Jews in their original homes are of a more or less decided type, with heads short and round. Those that are born of these same parents in America, however, are found by actual measurement to be departing from the ancestral type and to be developing heads that are longer and narrower.

It follows as a corollary of the first theory of race that there are some races which are inherently superior to others, and that the white race, and in particular that strain of whites known as the Nordics to distinguish them from the other two main white

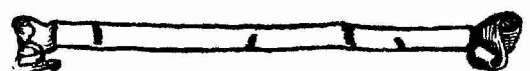
branches, the Alpine and the Mediterranean, are the most highly endowed. More cautious-minded psychologists and sociologists are of the opinion that it is undeniable that at present clear evidence of racial superiority is lacking. At the extremes none would assert that all the races are equal even potentially. On the other hand, none can grade the races with respect to their intelligence for standards of accomplishment are so absolutely different. But if we accept the first theory of race cited above as a major premise, many of the conclusion of Stoddard and Grant logically follow. It is from such a theory as a starting point that the meaning of history can be unfolded in terms of race and that pronostications, often alarming, for the future can be confidently made. Civilization and progress, decline and decay can be explained and predicted by simple reference to the creative urge of germ plasm.

The second chapter, entitled "Yellow Man's Land," is of particular interest to those living in the East. The contemplation of a possible alliance of yellow peoples against white domination will, however, seem to many far-fetched. It is fascinating to think of Europe having resisted from the times of Attila, and even before, down to the times of Jenghiz Khan successive Mongoloid pressure from Asia, but we may not be inclined to believe that the process is fated to continue, despite propaganda about a Monroe Doctrine for Asia and other more or less real premonitory symptoms of antagonism. Probably few residents of China would subscribe to the statement, "after all, Chinese and Japanese are fundamentally of the same race and culture. They may have their very bitter family quarrels, but in the last analysis they understand each other and may arrive at surprisingly sudden agreements. One thing is certain: both these overpopulated lands will feel increasingly the need for racial expansion. For all these reasons, then, the present political tension between China and Japan cannot be reckoned as permanent, and we would do well to envisage the possibility of close Chinese cooperation in the ambitious program of Japanese foreign policy" (p.30).

Americans interested in the immigration question in the United States will also find much interesting and instructive material in Dr. Stoddard's book. It is an entertaining and stimulating piece of work, forcefully and at times eloquently written, with much trenchant criticism and not a little sound advice. It is doubtful, we would say in conclusion, whether one can lay bare the nerve of history in the mystery and compelling force of the inexorable laws of heredity. Such a method of interpretation lends itself to dramatic effects and is *par excellence* the heroic method; but it is as one-sided and abstract as the exclusively economic method or the purely geographic and environmental method or any other single method. While there is, therefore, an exaggeration of the racial factor in Dr. Stoddard's book, it is none the less to be welcomed as a timely contribution, worthy not only of casual reading but also of careful study.

W. S. A. P.

St. John's University.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

*Topic 1: Settlement of Britain's
Coal Strike*

References: Pp. 501-2

Questions: 1. What was the object of the strike? 2. Why was it a great potential source of danger? 3. What is the meaning of the term "muddling through"? What is a compromise? 4. What is the meaning of "Direct Action"? What is the "Sliding Scale"? 5. How is the settlement of this strike used as a lesson for China?

*Topic 2: The League of Nations and
Shantung*

References: Pp. 503-4, 506-7, 536.

Questions: 1. Where is the first session of the League of Nations to be held? When? 2. Who are the Chinese delegates? In what way did China become a signatory to the Covenant of the League? 4. On what provisions in the Covenant will China base her rights to a decision on the matter of Shantung? 5. What means are being used by Japan—is it said—to prevent the consideration of this question? 6. What is China doing to weaken her own case? Explain. 7. How has the question of "race" been mixed with the Shantung matter? For what purpose? 8. Who is Hsu Tung Fan? 9. What are his arguments? 10. What does the writer of the article on P. 506 hold to be the main question now—aside from the purely legal phase?

*Topic 3: Election of Senator Harding
to the Presidency of the
United States*

References: Pp. 509-10, 512.

Questions: 1. How is a President of the United States elected? 2. When will the Pres-Elect take office? 3. Who was the chief opposing candidate for the office?

4. From which state did both candidates come? 5. In what way was the Japanese question mixed in this campaign? 6. How did the majority of the women vote in this election? What has this been argued to prove? 7. Name some of the expectations aroused by the victory of the Republicans.

*Topic 4: Chinese Opinion of the
Consortium*

References: Pp. 510-11.

Questions: 1. When and where was the first conference of the International Banking Consortium held? 2. What were the most important questions considered? 3. What proposal has been made as to the security for loans made by the Consortium? 4. What are the objections to this? 5. What criticism is there regarding Industrial loans? 6. What criticism is there of the Hukwang railway proposal?

*Topic 5: The Christian Science
Monitor on the Japanese Drug
Traffic.*

References: Pp. 519-20.

Questions: 1. What is the standing of this paper in America? 2. How long has this paper been interested in this topic? 3. What are its arguments and how does it back them? 4. How are Formosa and Peru connected with the matter?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Two Presidential Mandates

References: Pp. 503

Questions: 1. What is a Mandate? 2. What change has come in General Lu Yung-ting's attitude toward the Peking gov't? Why? 2. How does the action of the Navy affect the chances of peace? 3. Who is Admiral Lin Pao-yi? 4. What declaration has General Chen Chunhsuan recently made? 5. What hope is held

out regarding the settlement of relation between north and south?

*Topic 2: Making a Republic Out of
China—The Work of the Students.*

References: Pp. 516-18

Questions: 1. Where did this article first appear? 2. What does the writer consider to be the most promising thing in modern Chinese affairs? 3. What was the origin of the Students' Movement? 4. What difference is there between the modern attitude of the merchant class toward the government and its former attitude? 5. What is Bei Hwa, and what does the writer think it will do for China? 6. Why is the word Renaissance applied to China today? 7. Are the students still carrying on their "preaching and teaching" campaign with the same zeal that was to be noticed last year? Why?

*Topic 3: China's Hospitals and the
Red Cross*

References: Pp. 530, 534.

Questions: 1. Why is the Red Cross able to give the material mentioned to the hospitals? 2. Have the gifts been limited to American hospitals? Why? 3. Who has charge of the distribution? 4. What is the great object of the Red Cross?

3. Commerce and Finance

*Topic 1: Sericulture at Nanking
University.*

References: Pp. 507-09.

Questions. 2. What is the percentage of diseased silkworms in Japan? in China? 2. What is the usual method of hatching eggs in China? 3. What method is now proposed? 4. What is the difference between the Pasteur and the Japanese method of controlling egg laying? 5. What method is proposed by Nanking University? 6. What is the purpose of this method? 7. Name other industries in China that may be improved by scientific study.

*Topic 1: American Economic
Conditions.*

References: Pp. 512-514.

Questions. 1. What change has taken place in prices in America? 2. What examples are given to show the change? 3. What is said about the price of raw silk? 4. What do you think is the reason for the lowering of prices?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
 DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
 COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
 MARSHAL,
 DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
 CLERK, James P. Connolly.
 DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
 OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
 DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.
 DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
 DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.
 DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

November 8, Proceedings in memory of the late Thomas R. Jernigan; resolution presented and remarks offered.
 ,, 8, Cause No. 1206, U. S. v. Moore; arraignment and plea of "not guilty."
 ,, 8, ,, ,, 1197, In re George W. Sayles' Estate; on petition for Letters of Administration.
 ,, 9, ,, ,, 1206, U. S. v. Moore; on the merits; dist. atty. for pros., Mr. Haskell for dft.; testimony taken of witnesses Perkins, Taylor and Gross for prosecution and of defendant in his own behalf; submitted.
 ,, 11, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. v. Welch; arraignment and plea of "not guilty; trial" begun; dist. atty. for pros., P. M. Linebarger for defendant; testimony of prosecution's witnesses heard; continued till November 12.

(Before the Commissioner)

November 5, Cause No. 1271, Koo v. Sharpley; testimony taken of witnesses Koo and Liang; no appearance by defendant.
 ,, 5, ,, ,, 1190, U. S. v. Boulon; preliminary investigation; testimony taken of witnesses Bidwell, Baptista and Chang; continued to November 8.
 ,, 5, ,, ,, In re Death of Will H. Brun; coroner's inquest; jury impanelled and sworn; testimony taken of witnesses, Bryan, Yorke, Prosser, Baldwin, Brun, Davie, and Medows.
 ,, 8, ,, ,, 1190, U. S. v. Boulon; preliminary investigation; testimony taken of witness Beeson; continued to November 9.
 ,, 9, ,, ,, 1190, U. S. v. Boulon; preliminary investigation; testimony of witness Beeson resumed; continued to November 10.
 ,, 10, ,, ,, 1190, U. S. v. Boulon; preliminary investigation; testimony taken of witnesses Beeson, Green, Hollopeter, and Jones; continued to November 13.

Judgments and Orders:

November 8, Directing resolution re the late T. R. Jernigan spread upon the records and appended to the minutes.
 ,, 8, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 699; In re John A. Bell's estate; on petition for corrected Inventory; continued by consent of counsel to November 12, at 9.30.
 ,, 8, ,, ,, No. 916; Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., v. the Barque "Chin Pu"; continued to November 12, at 9.30.
 ,, 8, ,, ,, No. 689; Axel Raab v. the Barque "Chin Pu"; no appearance; continued to November 12, at 9.30.
 November 9, Cause No. 1206, U. S. v. Moore; order to furnish bond for good behaviour within four days or suffer penalty for vagrancy.

November 10, Cause No. 924, Robert Dollar Co. v. Barque "Chin Pu"; decree.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1005, Philippine Nat. Bank, v. Barque "Chin Pu"; decree.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1197, In re George W. Sayles' Estate; order for Letters of Administration.

(By the Commissioner)

November 5, Cause No. 1171, Koo v Sharpley; judgment for plaintiff for Taels 400.00 and costs.

(By Coroner's Jury)

,, 5, ,, ,, In re Death of Will H. Brun; verdict of death by suicide.

Assignments for Hearing

November 22, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. Ltd. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, No. 1098 Ring Mow Zu et al. v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

November 5, Cause No. 675, Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co; notice of motion.

,, 5, ,, ,, 1808, U. S. v. Homer M. Darke; information.

,, 5, ,, ,, 1119, Hai Chong Hong v. Consolidated Steel Corporation; defendant's brief on demurrer.

,, 6, ,, ,, 1209, U. S. v. John Pilack; affidavit; writ. issued.

,, 9, ,, ,, 1205, Woo Ling Quan v. Youroveta Home & Foreign Trading Co; answer.

,, 9, ,, ,, 1210, James L. Gardiner v. H. S. Honigaberg & Co; petition.

,, 10, ,, ,, 1197, In re Estate of George W. Sayles, deceased; oath of administrator.

,, 10, ,, ,, Articles of Incorporation of Dudley Warner & Company, Inc.

,, 11, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. v. Welch; information.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

Cause No. 1197

GEORGE W. SAYLES,

Deceased.

NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 13, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned forthwith.

WILLIAM FRANK LOWELL,
 Administrator,

C/o Andersen Meyer, & Co.
 Shanghai, China.

Nov. 11, 1920

In Memoriam

Proceedings Relative to the Death of the Late Thomas R. Jernigan.

Obit., November 1, 1920.

At the session of the Court on Monday, November 8, 1920, before the regular calendar was taken up, Major Arthur Bassett presented the following resolution in behalf of the Shanghai branch of the Far Eastern American Bar Association:

"We contemplate the death of the foremost leader of our Bar with more than mere expressions of grief; for his passing leaves the realization that the years of his service in our midst made up a finished cycle of influence for good. It seems to us that his life, as far as his human endeavor could make it, was a satisfaction, not only to his friends, but to the multitude of men whom he served so earnestly, as a model of professional deportment. We feel, therefore, that our expressions of condolence to his family would fail if we did not declare our gratitude to him for the example of conduct which he, now dead, still ever holds before us.

"His was a useful life. The petty annoyances which weigh so heavily on some of us, left him undisturbed with the smile of optimism ever on his face. Resolution without bigotry, tolerance without weakness, benevolence without ostentation, confidence in men, 'careless of reward, faithful in trust.' These were the traits of character by which we knew him best. Added to these was the brilliant mind, trained to the closest application of sustained mental effort and which distinguished him to the end.

"Long a resident in a foreign land his intense love of his native state and country was his outstanding characteristic. He never let pass unchallenged any word of unfair criticism of his government or its institutions. He believed that America had and was meeting her obligations in the family of nations and in his conversations, as in his writings, he often expressed the pride he felt in his country's achievements.

"This intense patriotism, however, did not lessen his interest in the weal of Shanghai, where he so long resided, nor in the advancement

of China and the welfare of her people. Loyal to the land of his birth, he recognized and fully met the obligations arising from residence in this city and country.

"We feel that his death is a great loss to this Court and to this community."

After the reading of the resolution remarks apropos thereof were made as follows:

DEAN CHARLES W. RANKIN:

If the Court please I rise to second the resolution and to move that it be spread upon the records of the Court, and in doing so I wish to make a few remarks with reference to Brother Jernigan's association with us in the Comparative Law School in which he was very much interested from its opening in 1915. His line of instruction was a series of lectures on great lawyers. He began with some of the Roman lawyers, followed with great English jurists, especially Lord Mansfield, and concluded with one lecture on Chief Justice Marshall. He became so much interested in the life of that great jurist that he concluded to investigate farther and got different works that would give him closer insight both into the personal life of the Chief Justice Marshall and then into his judicial career. I would go into his room occasionally and he would say "I have a new work on the life of Marshall which I am reading. As soon as I am through with that I want to give another lecture on Marshall." These lectures and studies were a revelation to me of the tremendous interest that he had in the Bar, in lawyers, in Judges, in the profession, in the position of leadership which the profession exercised in the world and it also gave me a closer insight into his great interest in China and his willingness to use his time and to give his closest thought to developing the young lawyers of this country. I have appreciated that and we all have appreciated, students and instructors alike, his interest in the work of the school. Just a short time prior to his death, during this last September, I talked with him about giving his second lecture and he said "Just as soon as I am able to write it, I shall be there and give it". His mind and

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re
JAMES WALTER LAMBUTH'S
Estate.
Cause No. 491
NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the above entitled estate; that all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for payment with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 7, 1921, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned.

JOHN B. FEARN, M.D.,
Administrator,
Shanghai General Hospital
Shanghai, China.

November 1, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Selma Caroline Burton, Plaintiff,
—vs—
Clyde Arthur Burton, Defendant.
Cause No. 1199
SUMMONS
Filed October 29, 1920.
GEO. J. JESSUP,
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CLYDE ARTHUR BURTON, Shanghai, China,
if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Judge of the United States Court for China at
Shanghai, China, October 29, 1920.
GEO. J. JESSUP,
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

his thoughts up to the last have been with the young lawyers of China. This phase of his life and his work have drawn him to me very closely and we have lost a good friend, a faithful instructor and one who has meant much to our law school and to the future lawyers and judges of this great country.

DR. WU TING-FANG:

I come here on this occasion to speak on behalf of my countrymen and also personally. I remember over twenty-five years ago, on my way to your country as Minister for China, I passed through here and found Mr. Jernigan Consul General. From inquiries I made I found he was most popular not only among the foreign community but among the Chinese. To my country he gave the best of advice and when I was in America I learned with regret that his term of office had expired. On my return from America I was glad to renew my acquaintance with him and on many occasions when I saw him I found that he was doing great service not only in his legal capacity, but as a friend of China. Although recently he was not in the best of health I thought he would live for many years more, but now I am sorry to say that he has left us. It is a great loss not only to China, but also to the friends who knew him. Being a theosophist and knowing that this is only a temporary life, although I miss him here, I hope to see him in the other world. No doubt now having spent his life in an honest, straightforward manner, he is happy in the land beyond. Still as he has gone we miss him and I endorse the words of the resolution.

STIRLING FESSENDEN, ESQUIRE:

Perhaps of all the friends and acquaintances of Mr. Jernigan in China there was none who knew him as I did. It was fifteen years to a day from the date I joined him as a partner to the day of his death, and in all those years there was scarcely a day that I did not have conversations with him not only about law but about all matters that a mind so keen as his would be interested in. Those conversations covered the widest possible range of subjects—history, law, politics, the science of government, poetry, everything that a man of literary mind would be interested in. In the later years of his life he found the drudgery of purely commercial law, which forms a great part of practice at the bar, somewhat onerous and gradually relinquished his part in it, but he kept up a great interest in constitutional law, international law, the science of government and politics and among all the men I have ever known I have never met one who had a deeper knowledge of government in all its aspects, of the history of government, or who was a keener and shrewder judge of men and of political events. In addition, he was one of the widest read men whom it has ever been my pleasure to be associated with, and I always remember a remark he made to me shortly before he died to the effect that never from his boyhood to the present time had he ever read a trashy book, which illustrated his great fondness for good literature.

In a quiet way he aided and befriended a great many people. He was the adviser of those in trouble, as this resolution states, "without reward." Few knew the number who came to him in trouble, who sought his advice and followed it and who have entertained for him the most affectionate feeling. One little incident touched me very much. The day after his death a

Korean gentleman came to my office—a man I had never seen—and said that being a Korean he did not know quite what was the proper procedure for him to take, but he had come to me as Mr. Jernigan's partner to tell me that the deceased had been of the greatest service to the Korean people in the advice he had given them in their recent difficulties and his name was widely known among Koreans who regarded him as the best friend of Korea.

I think not only the Bar but all the people who knew him, though less intimately than I did, will feel as I do that his death removes an American citizen from our midst whose life, character and work have been of great value not only to his own associates, but to his own country and its prestige in China. And of course you will appreciate when I say that after fifteen years of association with Mr. Jernigan, which was much more than that of a mere partner, his death to me personally is as great a shock and sorrow as if he were one of my own family.

JUDGE LOBINGIER:

The Court has listened with profound interest to the reading of this resolution and to the remarks in connection therewith. The late Mr. Jernigan's career was, on the whole, so unusual and his relation to this Court so unique that its records would be quite incomplete without a memorial of him.

While Mr. Jernigan's professional life was divided between the fields of journalism and law, he never lost interest in the latter, as his surviving partner has just told us. When the infirmities of age came at last to interfere with his active participation in practice at the bar, he found solace in the voluminous literature of and about the law which he perused with unfailing interest almost unto the end. His well stocked library included many volumes on the historical, scientific and general phases of the law and he was never tired of discussing the fund of information which he gathered from their pages.

When Mr. Jernigan entered the American consular service, more than a generation ago, he brought with him an equipment, always valuable there, but none the less rare, in his knowledge of legal principles. This was especially important to him at that time for his first post was Kobe and our consuls then exercised extraterritorial jurisdiction in Japan. It became still more important when, in 1893, he was made Consul General at Shanghai where he was called upon to discharge extensive judicial functions. But his experience there convinced him of the necessity of the absolute separation of such functions from ordinary consular duties and the establishment of a distinct and independent tribunal. This attitude he maintained consistently as an earnest advocate of the final, tho long delayed, step, but recently taken, which was necessary to complete the unification of the American judiciary in Shanghai. For Mr. Jernigan was not one of those who considered his responsibility as a patriotic citizen ended in that connection when this Court was established. He recognized the further need of protecting its good name, upholding its prerogatives and assisting it in discharging to the full the heavy responsibilities which our nation's legislature had placed upon it. Having been an editor, lawyer and consular judge he enjoyed unusual opportunities of knowing the real motives of those who are fondest of criticising

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SHANGHAI

the courts, and he was ever watchful to defend the latter from shallow fault finding or foul rumor.

Mr. Jernigan was one of the first to be admitted to the Bar of this Court and his is the second name on its roll of Attorneys. He was a charter member of the Far Eastern American Bar Association and later joined the National or American Bar Association whose proceedings as they appeared in its Journal and Reports he followed with great interest. Had he joined it earlier and been able to attend its meetings he would, undoubtedly, have become prominent in its councils. For Mr. Jernigan's conception of a lawyer was not as a mere advocate or fee getter. He took very seriously the lawyer's position as an officer of the court and he was ever ready to assist in the due administration of justice with wise counsel, helpful suggestions and words of encouragement. He followed with an almost paternal pride and interest the work of this Court. Even during the present term, despite his declining strength, he has been a frequent attendant upon its sessions and his familiar presence in this hall and in the various offices of the Court Building will long be missed. He was, in the highest sense, a friend of the Court, jealous for its prestige and foremost in movements to further its efficiency and serviceability. In the words Hamlet applied to his father:

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not soon look upon his like again."

The Court is pleased to direct that the resolution here presented be spread upon the records and appended to the minutes.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from August 1 to August 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1			Traffic train miles run				
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year			
								Increase	Decrease		Percentage of Inc. or Dec. %	Increase	Decrease	Percentage of Inc. or Dec. %
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	Miles	Miles	%	
Peking-Hankow	124491	207395	101	331987	.....	126636	14008702	.....	516716	-3.69	2400094	98586	.....	4.11
Peking-Mukden	200992	185309	905	387206	.....	193349	12834070	1559306	.....	12.18	2063976	8004	.....	-0.40
Tientsin-Pukow	118452	128980	4753	312185	.....	7982	8861234	321525	.....	3.65	1715030	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	9090	9255	1642	19987	.....	66962	3353094	723025	.....	21.73	549988	39192	.....	7.12
Shanghai-Nanking.....	109421	55218	5336	169975	21886	.....	3687673	341971	.....	9.21	921798	13425	.....	-1.46
Shanghai-H-Ningpo ..	50631	18386	1264	70281	4718	.....	1827509	252150	.....	13.80	492905	107235	.....	21.80
Cheng-Tai	13525	58130	72	71727	37178	.....	2618249	837303	.....	31.98	452572	66339	.....	.....
Canton-Kowloon	13011	2197	700	15908	.....	5359	625957	32266	.....	5.15	162968	184	.....	0.11
Kirin-Changchun	16491	31081	254	47826	.....	.....	1384548	300478	.....	21.77	224280	379	.....	-0.17
Taokow-Chinghua	5101	28820	414	34335	6084	.....	623651	33837	.....	5.52	153366	1863	.....	1.24
Chuchow-Pinghsiang..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton-Samshui.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Changchow-Amoy.....	235	10	.....	246	.....	673	9817	.....	9566	-97.45	2065	2064	.....	-99.99
Kaifeng-Honan.....	17285	10575	707	28567	.....	6977	918270	64501	.....	7.02	174620	1598	.....	-0.91
Wuchang-Changsha ..	2886	901	.....	3787	.....	43576	777397	54129	.....	6.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ssu-Tsen	4908	6175	62	11145	.....	3544	490050	78578	.....	16.03	75007	7165	.....	9.55
TOTAL.....	686520	802432	16210	1505162	.....	385192	52020221	4072787	.....	3.84	9388669	295094	.....	.....

H. H. CHENG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications